

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Established in 1855

JUNE 8th 1916

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RED, WHITE AND BLUE, AND PROSPERITY TOO!

Drawn by
Grant E. Hamilton

A TOPSY-TURVY WORLD



MARIE ANTOINETTE BEING LED TO THE GUILLOTINE

was that of the old days when the courts of Europe were the stage where the whole political and human drama of the country was enacted.

The nether world—the common people—revelled in envious awe as it got occasional glimpses of those distant spheres of Royalty, and gloried as it found their demi-godded denizens frail.

Under Louis XV the court of France became an ante-chamber, or dressing-room, littered with the bandboxes and rouge-pots of the royal mistresses, and the monarchy of old France made its final exit from the stage leaning on the arm of a courtesan, Mademoiselle Lange, as she was known in the underworld of Paris—but read the whole story, as she tells it herself, with all the naïveté of a moral sister to Manon Lescaut in

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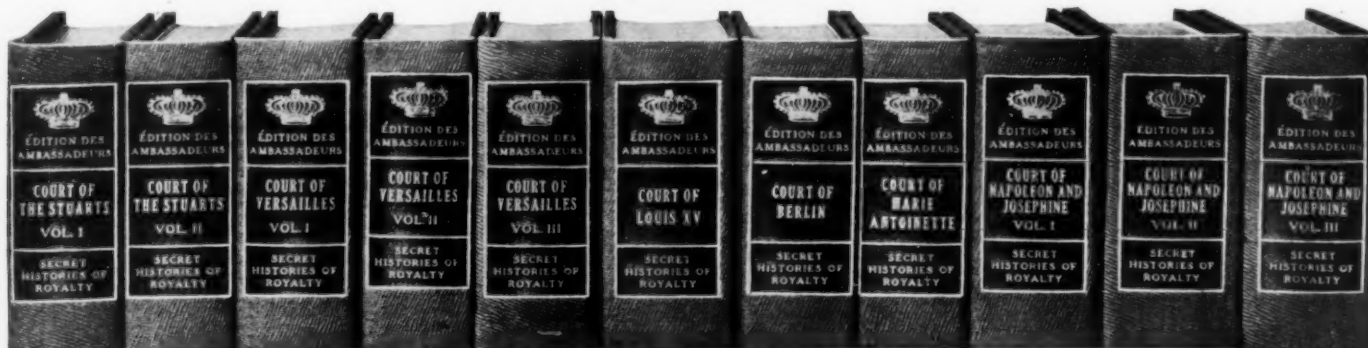
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The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States

Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXII

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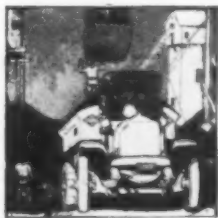
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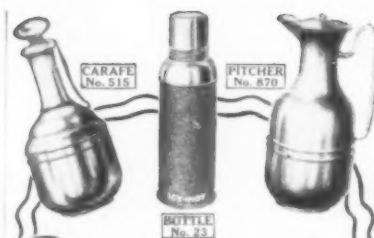
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EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

THE FAULTFINDER

THE world's greatest nuisance is the faultfinder, for he is conspicuous everywhere. He does not hide his light under a bushel nor speak in a whisper. His mission is to be seen and heard.

The Creator in six days made the universe and when it was finished declared that the work was good. Yet, since its creation, the world has been full of faultfinders who do not think it is good enough for them.

The peculiarity of the habitual faultfinder is that he has no reason to find fault. He disturbs the serenity of those who are happy and who would enjoy peace and contentment but for him.

Nothing satisfies the faultfinder and no era has been free from his tantalizing presence. The faultfinders exasperated Moses on the mount until he dashed to pieces the stone tablets inscribed with the first written laws of God. But the Ten Commandments remain the law of God and man.

The faultfinder is the bane of the family circle. He undermines affection, destroys peace and breeds discontent. He is the fly in the ointment, the unwelcome intruder. He makes the task of the genuine reformer more difficult.

He blocks the path of progress. He cumbers the statutes with unnecessary and unworkable laws. He dictates destructive policies to those in authority and makes them cover before his vitriolic tongue, his poisonous pen and pestiferous persistence.

No church has been without its faultfinder, no social organization; no shop, factory or office and no movement for the public good is exempt from his intrusion.

The faultfinder is found everywhere, scattering the seeds of distrust, poisoning the minds of those who will listen, marshalling the forces of unreason, casting shadows on the sun, dimming the light of the stars, mocking the hopes of humanity and challenging the goodness of a beneficent Providence.

Out with the faultfinder! We have no room for him.

OPENING THE TRADE DOOR

ONE of the most important steps toward securing and holding trade with Latin-American countries ever undertaken is **LESLIE'S** Trade Tour, announced in a recent issue.

Lack of knowledge of conditions in customer countries is frequently, and with much justice, charged against our manufacturers. Travel in the countries with which one expects to do business is the surest way of becoming familiar with them and their people; and it is by this means that **LESLIE'S** proposes to help American business men to improve their market opportunities.

This tour, which will leave New York July 8th for a voyage through the West Indies and as far as Costa Rica, will be personally conducted by Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, whose work as Export Editor of this publication has attracted nation-wide attention and approval, and who is so eminently qualified to impart useful and practical information on commercial questions involving Latin America.

The tour includes not only visits to many interesting cities where the markets may be studied at first hand but also first-class theoretical instruction. Dr. Aughinbaugh will give daily lectures on trade subjects on shipboard, and will take special pains to answer all legitimate trade inquiries made by the members of the party.

It is not through the business men who may make this trip that the only—nor, perhaps, the chief—benefits will accrue. It is rather from the trade teachers and students of the many splendid export schools maintained by our leading universities that the greatest number of tourists will come, and these men will bring home and disseminate a vast amount of priceless information about trade conditions of the Antilles and the Caribbean shores. In order that the trip may be made with all due regard to comfort and freedom from annoyance the business administration of it has been placed in the hands of the Travel Department of the American Express Company, thus assuring the very best possible service. The trip will be made on one of the United Fruit Company's splendid, modern boats.

WHAT PREPAREDNESS MEANS

BY GENERAL T. COLEMAN DUPONT

WHAT rational preparedness further means is prompt and thorough recognition of the fact that the dominant task of the United States for the next fifty years is to achieve the conquests of commerce. It means the fostering of our enterprises, our farming and our industries at home. It means American ships which will enable American producers to compete with foreign producers in foreign markets. It may mean the spending of much more money by the government than is now the case, as money would be spent by a business concern in looking after our business opportunities at home and abroad. When the European war ends, we shall be practically the supply market of the world, but soon we shall face fiercer competition than ever before, and only in rational business preparedness lies our hope of commercial conquest.

THE FREEDOM OF LABOR

WHILE expressing a willingness to recognize the labor unions and their contribution to the community welfare, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by a vote of 447 to 280 refused to commit the Church, as an employer, to a preference for union labor. The amended resolution pledged the Church to "every possible endeavor to work with it, in so far as its methods are just, and in so far as the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon." This is a principle of democracy which everybody is willing to concede. Colorado, the scene of the most sanguinary labor troubles a few years ago, is witnessing the peaceful working out of labor problems with union and non-union men working side by side, each having the ear of the employer without prejudice to the other. The same situation exists in Detroit and Los Angeles and other centres of industry.

In voting upon the tentative agreement between the miners and operators which averted a great strike in the anthracite fields, several delegates at a convention at Pottsville, Penn., protested because the plan did not provide for the closed shop. District President Kennedy of Hazelton declared that, when a break seemed imminent after seven days' discussion with the operators, it seemed better to the miners' committee to accept a limited recognition of the union rather than to go on a strike on "the sole issue of a closed shop and plunge 180,000 men into a serious struggle." It is this kind of leadership that will secure peace in the world of industry through mutual understanding. The *Railroad Employee*, one of the leading labor journals, stands for this kind of leadership. Criticizing, in the course of a stirring article on patriotism, those labor leaders who have denounced the flag and who have said they would not lift a finger in the country's defence, the *Railroad Employee* says this is a doctrine "which is creating a breed of moral lepers and cowardly hypocrites who traffic in the name of labor to serve their own selfish and sordid ends."

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

LONDON advices report that the war has increased the prosperity of all the English manufacturing centers and that more women have been arrested for drunkenness than ever before.

A Sunday closing and other temperance ordinances were all defeated in the city of Bakersfield, Cal., as the labor unions affected by the closing of saloons took the latter's part.

The residents of Tucson, Arizona, to escape the effects of Prohibition are promoting special train excursions of ten cars to run into New Mexico and bring back a month's supply of liquor in suit cases.

A woman in Jersey City telephoned to Police Headquarters that a burglar was trying to get into her house. The reserves hastened to the residence and found that the intruder was a policeman in uniform asleep on the stoop.

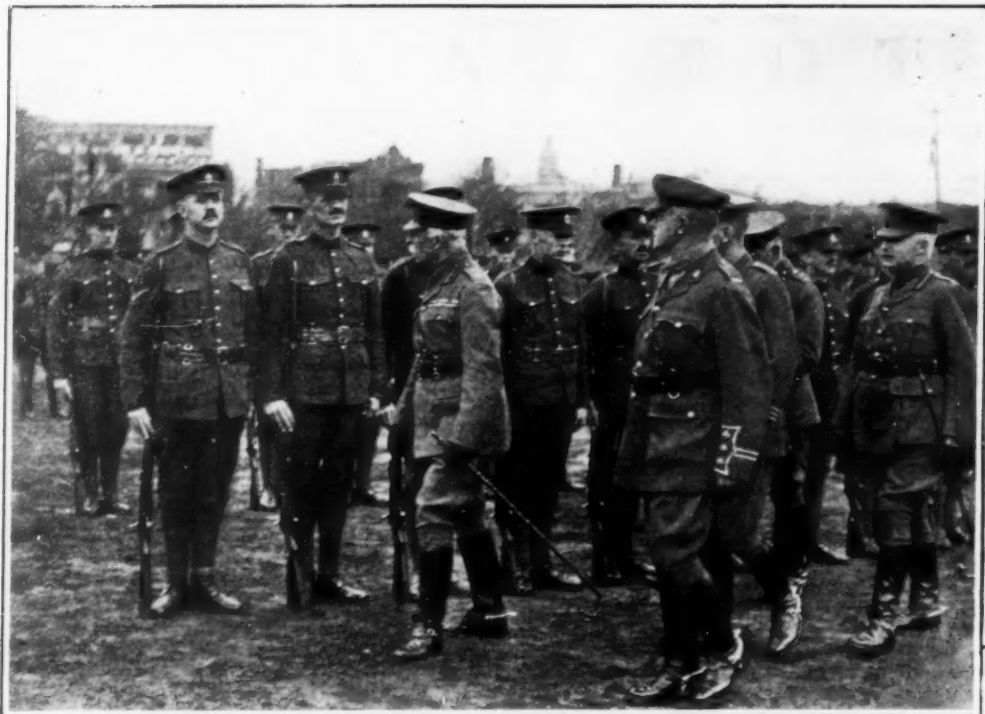
"And the People Rule."

THE PLAIN TRUTH

MILITANT! Sound business principles for every-day religion were brought out in the address of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before the International Y. M. C. A. convention at Cleveland. "Every Christian Man at Work" was his subject, and after declaring that the pulpits to-day needed more ruggedness and virility, he argued for a Christianity "trust" that would put every Christian at some definite work. "I call upon the ministers of this land," said the speaker, "to rouse to action that vast horde of Christian men enrolled in the churches, but seldom seen in the pews, who are only waiting for some service which requires manly qualities to be again brought into active relation with the churches." The weakness of many churches is a lack of the right sort of leadership in both the pulpit and the pew. The strength of the Y. M. C. A. is in the practical nature of its activities. The suggestion of Mr. Rockefeller that local Y. M. C. A. secretaries organize committees with representatives from all local churches to map out the work is therefore a good one. The training of leaders is part of the Y. M. C. A. program. Without a multiplication of organization and machinery, there might be a close cooperation between the Y. M. C. A. and the churches that would fulfill Mr. Rockefeller's ideal of every man at some particular work.

SHIPS! The great loss of merchandise in the war, coupled with the elimination of all German and Austrian ships, has tremendously stimulated the shipping activities of all neutral countries. Japan immediately took advantage of the opportunity to build up her carrying trade, and our Seaman's act played into her hands by driving our own flag from the Pacific. G. H. Scidmore, American Consul General at Yokohama, reports that there has been a great increase in the profits of Japanese ships since the outbreak of the war. Even backward Spain has now fallen into line and proposes to subsidize a fast six-day steamship line between Vigo and New York. A large hotel will be built at Vigo in connection with the new line, special trains will connect with Madrid, Paris and other points on the Continent, and every effort made to take advantage of a route that is safer and considerably shorter than the Liverpool or Southampton routes. The Spanish Government will aid the line with \$500,000 annually because it is a national enterprise of first importance. Why can't the United States learn the same lesson? If to the opportunity afforded by the war, there were added a little government aid to private shipping, this country would soon enjoy the maritime supremacy it possessed prior to the Civil War. President Wilson in his Press Club speech referred to the refining fires through which he had passed since he had become Chief Executive and said that he had "less partisan feeling, more impatience of party maneuver" than ever before. When Congress takes up the shipping industry without partisanship, but solely from the standpoint of the nation's good, it will not be afraid to follow the example of every other nation and create a merchant fleet through government subvention.

AMERICANISM. Who knows to-day what American stands for, or what Americanism means? The war has effected, for every nation involved in it, a welding of hitherto discordant elements. All the belligerents are characterized by unity of spirit and devotion to principle, be that principle right or wrong. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University contrasts with this the division of sentiment in our own country, the feeling of uncertainty as to just what our hundred millions of people believe, a condition that has been revealed and aggravated by the sympathies awakened by the war. As President Butler pointed out, we have passed through two national eras; first, the settling of the continent and the building of the nation; second, the period, beginning with the end of the Civil War, when questions of economics and internal policy were worked out. By the European war we have been forced to face the most trying question of all, What shall be the international relation and policy of a democracy? Vexing questions have arisen, but none sufficient to crystallize and unify national sentiment, unless it be the Lusitania incident, which was not so utilized. In the olden days the country had a Washington, a Hamilton, a Jefferson, a Webster, a Lincoln to silence divided voices and frame the country's creed. With our vastly greater population to-day, gathered from every nation, with racial sympathies aroused by the war, the country needs as great a voice as was ever produced in the past to speak for a united people, to avoid entangling alliances and to preserve friendly relations with the rest of the world. As yet such a voice has not been heard.



INSPECTION BY DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, an uncle of King George of England, is most active in military matters and is constantly inspecting the splendid troops that Canada contributes to the Empire. More than 270,000 have been enlisted and recruiting is still going on at the rate of 1,000 a day. The Duke is shown at an inspection at Montreal.

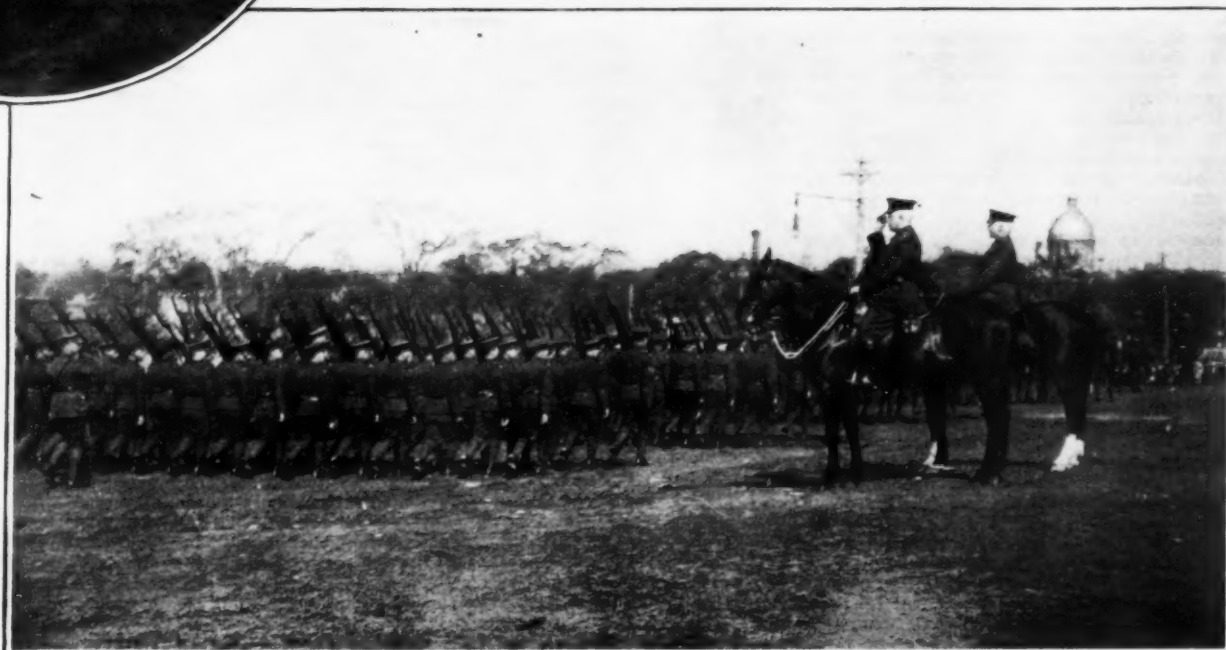


WIVES AND CHILDREN LOOK ON

The little folks in the foreground have a vital interest in the war, for their fathers are in the ranks of soldiers passing so gallantly in review, and many of whom will never return from beyond the seas.

SIR SAM HUGHES SALUTES

The Minister of Militia of the Dominion reviewing troops at Montreal. Sir Sam has been the leading spirit in Canada's wonderful war work. He has just been completely exonerated from charges of mismanagement and graft brought by political enemies.



CANADA

LOYAL DAUGHTER OF THE EMPIRE GIVES HER BEST MEN TO THE ALLIES' CAUSE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR
PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



APPLAUDED BY THE GIRLS THEY LEAVE BEHIND THEM

Group of women watching the inspection of troops at Montreal who were about to sail for overseas duty. The lady indicated by the cross is Miss Shaughnessy, daughter of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. One of her brothers is a captain in the

contingent being inspected, and word has recently come from France of the death of another brother at the head of his command. Almost every family in Canada is in mourning for some relative fallen in battle. The casualties have been heavy recently.

VERDUN

SCENE OF
THREE MONTHS OF
UNPARALLELED
SLAUGHTER

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
FURNISHED BY
THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE TO
LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND,
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
FOR LESLIE'S



BIG SHELLS FOR VERDUN

One of the many ammunition depots in the rear of the French lines at Verdun, where the most terrific fighting of the war still rages after more than three months of almost continuous battle.



NO MORE FIGHTING FOR THEM

German prisoners being inspected by French officers. No statistics are furnished as to the number of prisoners taken by the French at Verdun. Paris, however, claims that the losses of the Germans exceeded 300,000 men at the end of three months of the offensive at Verdun, which began February 21st. This would establish Verdun as the bloodiest battle of the war and of the world. The French losses must have been more than half those of the Germans, though the French have been largely on the defensive. It is probable that half a million men have been put out of action on a front less than 20 miles long.



GLAD TO BE OUT OF THE TRENCHES

French troops enjoying a period of repose in the rear after service in the trenches in front of Verdun. The French have devised a new method of attack. Squads with light, mobile machine guns are rushed out under cover of artillery fire to enfilade the enemy trenches. Many die on the way but those who reach the trenches do fearful execution. They are followed by bombers and bayonets. It is estimated that the Germans have hurled 15,000,000 shells into the French lines at Verdun, and that the aggregate weight of metal sprayed over the Meuse hills is about half a million tons.

THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

BY F. J. ARIZA

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Two years ago Señor Ariza, who is personally known to the Managing Editor of LESLIE'S, was managing editor of "El Imparcial," the leading daily newspaper of Mexico City. Today he is an exile from his own country, as are many thousands of the best class of Mexicans. He arrived in this country recently after narrowly eluding death before a firing squad for nothing more than having been identified with a paper that supported the administration of General Huerta, while he was maintaining the last orderly government that Mexico has known. Señor Ariza tells only of things of which he has personal knowledge. From these instances of robbery, murder and outrage, falling within the ken of one individual, may be formed some idea of the sum of misery that afflicts unhappy Mexico.



CARRANZA'S ARMY AS IT IS

An undisciplined and undrilled mob of bandits, traveling up and down with women, children and household pets, and living on the famine-stricken country. Note the cooking utensils on the roof of the freight car. The women constitute the only commissary department.

IT is almost unbelievable that a lapse of three years should have been sufficient to enthrone anarchy in a country where, up to the time of Huerta's fall, people could at least go about their business unmolested, travel over the land in safety and, even under military rule, be sure that no unjustified attack would be made upon their homes, their property and their rights.

Conditions in Mexico are such that the main facts can not be hidden from the American public, and it would be useless to dwell on the description of things already printed. But there is still many an enlightening circumstance to be pointed out in order to give an idea of the real situation, as no matter how much is said about it nobody can realize its horrors unless one has been through the whole affair.

Of the wholesale outrages it has unfortunately been my lot to see, a few will serve to give a glimpse of the Mexico of to-day



REAL SOLDIERS IN MEXICO

Contrast these splendid fellows with the Mexican "army" above.



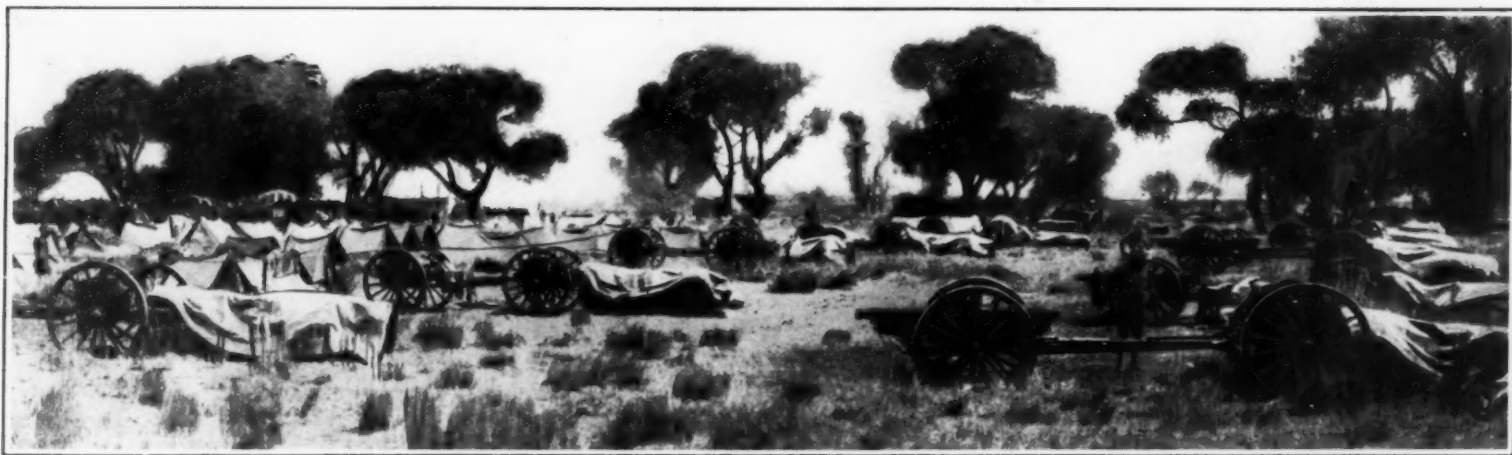
THE NEW FLAG IN MEXICO

This particular standard was borne by Villa's Death Brigade, but this organization had not the exclusive use of the design. The inscription, freely translated, reads: "The traitors will get theirs." Traitors, it may be explained, means, in Mexico, all who belong to other factions.

better than a broader transcription of all the chaotic, unendurable mess. These details are so impressive in themselves as to make unnecessary all further comment.

The ruin and devastation of a once flourishing country have been told again and again. Yet few people realize, for instance, that to travel in Mexico nowadays is something almost impossible. If afoot, a band of highway robbers will certainly take the traveler's clothes, if he has nothing else, from him. If on horseback, the first patrol he meets on the road will dispossess him of his mount. If in a railroad coach, he is liable to be either blown up by a bomb placed on the tracks by the Zapatistas or shot dead by the brigands that make a specialty of train-
looting; but his greatest danger lies in the fearful con-

(Continued on page 722)



SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY ON THE JOB AND READY FOR ANYTHING

Batteries B and C of the splendid Sixth, encamped "somewhere in Mexico." So far there has been no use for artillery, but if the Carranzistas attack our forces the field guns will have

something to say. It is impossible to chase Villa's bandits through mountain passes with cannon, and besides rifles are sufficient. The casualties average about 20 Mexicans to one American.

STRIKING THE MEXICAN BANDITS

PHOTOS BY BANNAN & LOWE



HELPED TO START TROUBLE

Captain Garcia, one of the raiders that attacked Columbus, N. M., was fatally wounded. The Columbus incident started military activities by United States troops in Mexico. Columbus is the principal base for the punitive expedition and one of the busiest places in the country. It is from there that General Pershing's force is striking at the bandits.



THE SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK

"Wig-wagging" is a simple way of communicating intelligence for short distances. The signal corps of the regular army is very efficient. It communicates by wireless, field telegraph, heliograph (mirrors flashing in the sun), by waving flags as shown in the photograph, and by movements of the arms and other similar methods.



PITCHING CAMP AT COLUMBUS

The Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) putting up their shelter tents and making themselves comfortable in the desert. The colored regiments have done good service in Mexico and along the border. The officers are white.



READY FOR A 300-MILE TRIP

Truck Company No. 6 loaded and ready to start to the base of Pershing's army in the Mexican mountains. The army was almost without motor transport when the expedition started, but through cooperation of truck manufacturers an efficient service was established.



AEROPLANES FOR THE FRONT

Assembling military tractors at Columbus. The army aviation service went to pieces badly at the beginning of the expedition into Mexico, because the machines were not fit for active service in high altitudes. A number of school type machines were hastily bought to replace those smashed in the rugged mountains of Chihuahua. Later higher powered machines were secured, but the whole record of the aviation corps during the first couple of months was a reflection on those responsible for its deficiencies of equipment.



COLUMBUS SURROUNDED BY SOLDIERS

The little frontier town that leaped into fame through being attacked by Villa. Around it are tents of soldiers that form the garrison of the army base. In

the foreground are big motor trucks laden with supplies for Pershing's troops. These trucks constantly ply between the base and advance headquarters.

A FEW KIND WORDS FOR THE POLITICAL BOSS

BY BRUCE BARTON

I WAS in college when the righteous uprising against the political bosses was at its height; and even we college boys felt and shared in the universal passion. We uprose and abolished our bosses also.

It had been the custom for the whole student body to gather in the gymnasium one evening in May and ballot for the new assistant managers of the foot-ball, base-ball and track teams. These assistants automatically became the managers a year later; and, being chosen by vote of the whole student body, the managers were the most influential and respected men in the college. There were political "deals" of course; fraternity cliques got together and traded for votes. The system was no doubt reprehensible—but no fraternity dared to nominate any but a strong man. If the bosses did not give us the best men in college as nominees, their tickets were defeated. Consequently, in spite of the evils of the system, it did bring the natural leaders into the public service as managers of our teams.

Then came the righteous uprising. Bosses must go; deals must cease. A competitive system was substituted for the choice of managers, a kind of direct primary. The candidates chose themselves instead of being chosen by the bosses; they won their positions by their ability to sell more tickets than their competitors or solicit more advertisements for the college papers. And with what result?

RESULTS OF REVOLT

We had for our managers from that time on a succession of amiable, hard-working gentlemen—not one of them a leader in a real sense. The strongest men refused to enter a competition where they might be beaten by some nonentity who chanced to land a lucky advertising contract. Everybody was forced to concede the diligence of the successful competitors, but no one respected their ability. Leadership began gradually to vanish out of our college life.

And with leadership went a certain reverence which had always served to hold the little college world true in its orbit. I remember still the awe with which I looked up to the seniors during my freshman and sophomore years. But with the substitution of weaker men for strong men in the college offices, that wholesome reverence began to disappear. We had more democracy, but less efficiency in our student life. Freshmen rose up and disputed with seniors—which was theoretically proper, of course, for they were all men free and equal. Theoretically class distinctions are wrong and ought to be abolished. But actually the class distinctions at college had compelled a certain orderliness, a systematic efficiency, a coordination, that was lost with their abolition. We had gained the "new freedom"; but we were not nearly as good a fighting unit as we had been in the days when we were content to march under the senior leaders, until such time as we ourselves should succeed to the leadership. Our natural leaders were no longer in our public offices; and being outside, they usually became the centers of little bands of personal followers; we had become a collection of little kingdoms, instead of one representative oligarchy.

FRUIT OF THE PRIMARY

I came out of college to find the same processes at work in the real world; and they have now been long enough at work so that we can begin to measure their results. We have won the direct primary; the presidential primary; in some States the initiative and referendum and the recall; we are promised woman suffrage; and I recently read the proposal of an earnest uplifter that children, also, be granted the vote. And the question is, now that we have taken our government out of the hands of our representatives and spread it thinly about in our own, what have been the net results in our public affairs?

Well—simply hinting at the obvious ones and leaving the rest to your imagination—we have for one thing Henry Ford as a candidate for President. Henry Ford who has not voted in many years. In certain States in the Middle West we have had presidential primaries costing thou-

sands of dollars in which no single real candidate for the presidency appeared on the ballot.

Do you suppose that we should ever have got Daniel Webster or Henry Clay or Elihu Root into the United States Senate under a direct primary system? Would Webster surrender a princely law practice to scramble for the Senate against any Tom, Dick or Harry, who by manufacturing an automobile or a pair of shoes had got his name and face familiar to the readers of bill-board advertising? I think not.

I talked some time ago with one of the Senators from a New England State to which the new freedom has not

business is to hang on to this job and it will take all your time. Don't waste any of it trying to be a public servant."

This, in a nutshell, is the religion of the new school of direct primary congressmen. Their high priest is re-elected every two years by increasing pluralities. But contrast his usefulness to the United States of America, his independence of action, with that of our New England man, whose re-election is taken care of by a handful of loving friends, so long as he makes a creditable record for himself, his constituency and the nation.

BEST MEN PICKED

I remember very well my talk with the boss of the legislative district in a Middle Western State where I used to live. I was being urged to run for the legislature and I wanted to know whether I should have his support. He leaned back in his chair and emitted this profound bit of political philosophy: "My rule is to pick the very best men for the offices I can get—then the people have no kick." He did it, too. Our representatives were able men. They had to be, or the boss would never have carried through his ticket. To be sure, he got his. But we got good representatives for our part. The boss system was very corrupt and very bad, but let us give it its due. It did give us Lincoln and Calhoun and Webster, and Roosevelt and (thanks to poor old Jim Smith of New Jersey) Woodrow Wilson.

Any man who can read the names that once adorned our Congressional lists, and then can go to Washington and sit in the Senate or House gallery for an hour and come away without a feeling of sickness and utter depression has a stronger stomach and heart than I.

Having said these few kind words for the old boss system, we have said all that can be said. We cannot turn back the clock. No man who really loves his country would ask for a return to the old corrupt, boss-ridden days. But is there not a solution somewhere between the boss system and the present chaos? Can we not have party government in this country that will be really representative of the best the nation boasts?

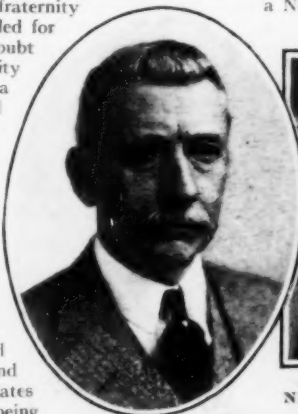
FOOLING OURSELVES

It seems to me that we Americans have a particular pleasure in fooling ourselves with phrases and hanging onto the shadows of things. Why not come out frankly and admit our system of government was drawn up to run a collection of little towns, totaling about 8,000,000 population, and that we have done nothing to adapt it to our growth, except to make it more cumbersome and less efficient? Is that treason to the Fathers? I think not. The very Fathers whom we have endowed with such omniscience ridiculed those who attempted to interest them in Oregon, saying that even if Oregon ever did secure enough people to entitle it to statehood, which was very doubtful, they could not possibly have anything in common with the government at Washington, since it would require the greater part of a year for their representatives to make the journey to or communicate with home.

The town meeting system of running things is fine for the Massachusetts village of 3,000 where I spend my summers. I know Harry Adams, the road commissioner, personally. I know what he has done every day since we elected him. My wife has watched out the window and knows whether he worked as hard on the roads as he ought to; or whether he had a drop of applejack too much. I am competent to go to town meeting and decide whether he deserves re-election. But what is the sense in my taking a day away from my business in New York to cast my vote for coroner between two candidates whose names I have never even heard before?

I am a small stock-holder in several large industrial concerns—one of a hundred thousand other little fellows. I never go to stock-holders' meetings. There is no reason why I should. I fill in my proxy and let the Board of Directors use it to re-elect themselves. I read their annual

(Continued on page 718)



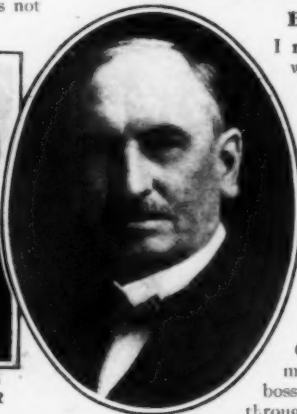
ELIHU ROOT



NELSON W. ALDRICH



JOHN C. SPOONER



T. E. BURTON

THE PRICE WE PAY FOR OUR NEW FREEDOM

Four of the intellectual giants of the United States Senate who declined to be candidates for renomination when their candidacy involved an undignified and humiliating scramble for votes. Direct election of Senators has already caused deterioration in the personnel of the Senate—and the end is not yet.

yet penetrated. I regard him as about the most independent man in the upper house. He does not hesitate to leave his party and side with the Democrats where it seems to him the path of patriotism. He is a real representative, leavening the pressure of his constituency upon him with a sound measure of his own judgment and conscience. He came up to the Senate from the House. He told me how he happened to be in the House.

A half dozen gentlemen called upon him and asked him to become the representative of the district. He was a very prominent and influential business man. They promised him the nomination, which meant election. "But," they said, "we don't want you to take this unless you are willing to stay down there for five or six terms. We want our representative to be a man who will stay in the House long enough to gain experience and influence."

He agreed. They nominated him and elected him—that little band of "bosses." Reprehensible, to be sure. A plain usurpation of the rights of the voters in that district. But with what result? That Congressional district got the services of a \$50,000 a year man, who rapidly came to be one of the leading men in the House. A man who would no more have thought of entering the scramble of a primary than he would of running for dog catcher.

NEW SCHOOL IDEA

Contrast the position of that Senator in Congress with the position of a Middle Western Congressman who shall be nameless. This man has become the leader of a new school in Congress. When a young man comes to Washington who shows signs of usefulness, and a proper spirit, this older man takes him aside and talks to him somewhat after this fashion:

"You might as well make up your mind right at the start that you can't stay in Congress if you attempt to give any of your time at all to public business. You've got to face the primary in two years—and two years is a short time. It's your business to begin right this minute to get yourself re-elected. Never mind committee meetings; never mind speeches in the House; your constituents won't ever know about that. You make it a point to write a personal letter to every couple that are married in your district; write a note of congratulation to every mother who has a new baby; see that you get your full allotment of seeds; and trade off with the Southern congressmen and get their supply of the agricultural bulletins that apply to your district but don't apply to theirs. You ought to send a personal letter to every voter at a certain date which we will figure out for you. Your



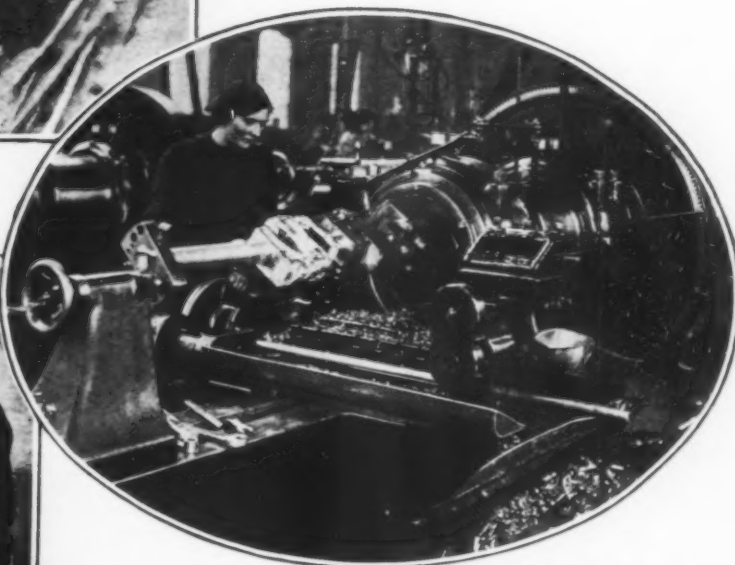
WORKING WITH PICK AND SHOVEL IN BERLIN

Berlin had a great subway under construction when the war began. The work has been continued, but shortage of male labor made employment of women necessary. They are doing well, and by making continuation of the enterprise possible they help to stabilize business conditions.



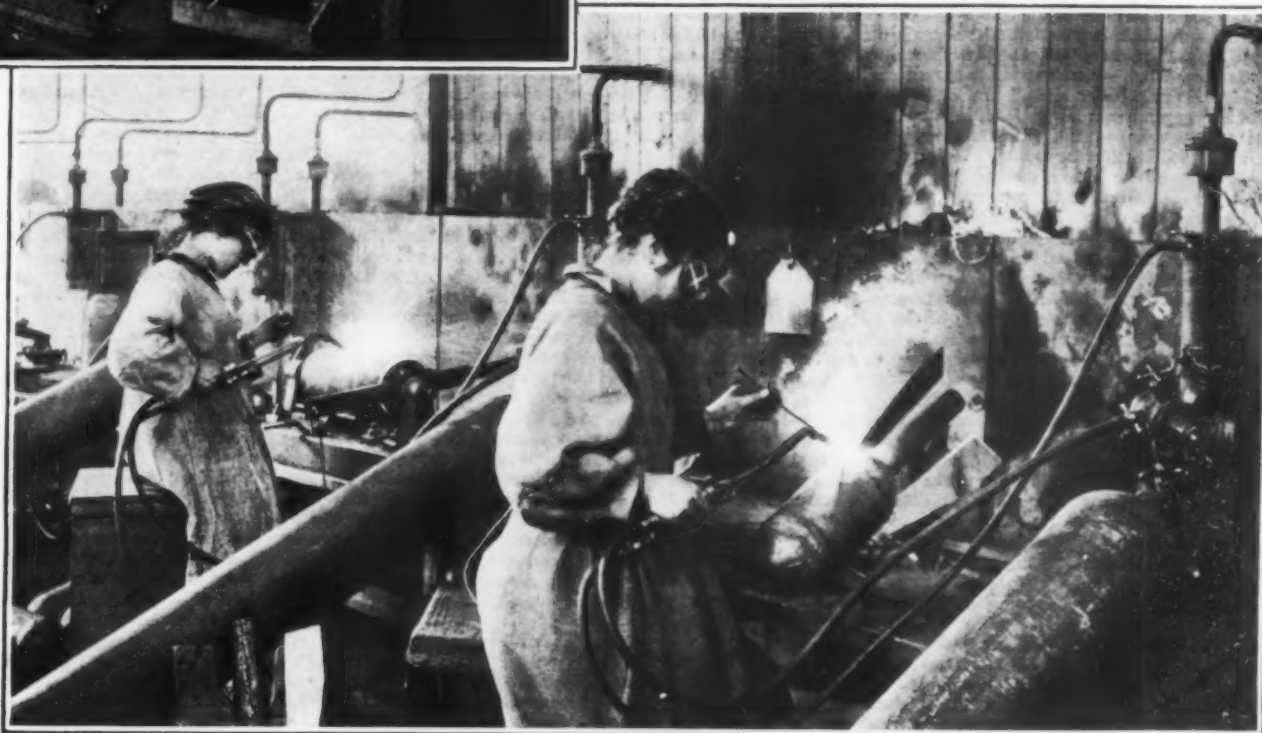
IN THE FUSE FACTORY

The making of fuses for shells is delicate work and women have been found to do it extraordinarily well. The greatest care must be taken in gauging the many parts, for a fuse is almost as complicated as a watch and the slightest imperfection may render a shell worse than useless. These fuses are required by the million, since every artillery shell, large or small, must have one.



HANDLING A HEAVY LATHE

A woman turning down a shaft in a munitions factory near Paris. Many women who went into the factories in the early days of the war have become skilled machinists and France is employing tens of thousands of them in work that was formerly reserved for men.



MAKING THE AERIAL MESSENGERS OF DEATH

Women in a French factory soldering the wings on bombs that are to be dropped from aeroplanes. These wings steady the bombs in the air and insure their falling point downward. The women are using the oxy-acetylene process of welding

in which a blast of oxygen gas mingles with the acetylene gas in the torch and creates a heat that melts steel as tallow melts in an ordinary flame. They wear goggles to protect their eyes from the glare and from flying sparks

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

OUR PRESS A PEACE FORUM

PEACE talk grows apace in American newspapers. As Francis W. Hirst of the London *Economist* points out, our press has afforded a "neutral zone for discussion between belligerents." The Austrian papers are showing the liveliest interest in these peace stories, which vie with the news from the Italian front for the most favorable positions in the papers. The *Nieuw Freie Press* thinks President Wilson is guided partly by political considerations, and that America covets "the renown of having brought to an end the most earnest tragedy in human history." Continuing it says, "The vision of President Wilson stepping in to stop the battle, offering his good services after the loss of so much life, is surely attractive. His entrance would be a climax such as is present in every well-constructed drama." The selection by the Kaiser of Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Imperial Treasurer, to be Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor is interpreted as the most promising symptom to date of the hope in Germany for an early peace. The *Lokal Anzeiger* declares a "better man could not have been found for the heavy financial tasks which will accompany the concluding of peace negotiations." Dr. Helfferich, as Imperial Treasurer, gave effective assistance to the Government in the submarine controversy and in answering the American notes, although this was outside the province of his office. "One of these days, sooner or later," says the *Tageblatt*, "the war must end and peace negotiations must begin, and it is to be presumed that the Chancellor will let his Vice-Chancellor take part in them."

THE uplifter and the inexperienced are to blame for many of the troubles between employer and employee, according to President E. J. Wile of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. At the present time 50,000 cloakmakers in New York City are on strike, although it was thought the 1910 protocol drawn up by Louis D. Brandeis at the end of the six months' strike of that year would settle all future troubles. President Wile attributes its failure to the composition of the board of conciliation which it provided. "We got a fine board of conciliation," said he, "preacher, lawyer and uplifter—all were represented. But there was not one who knew the business and our peculiar needs." In similar vein, James A. Emery, general counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers, contends that industry has had too little to do with framing the country's laws, and that business men should no longer remain indifferent to "the menacing mass of unfriendly and unsound legislation." Analyzing national trust legislation, Mr. Emery points out that the twelve leading industrial States in the Union neither contributed to the membership of the subcommittee which first formulated the trust legislation, nor with a single exception were these great industrial States represented in the majority of the conference committee of the House or Senate, which practically remade the Trade Commission and Clayton acts. "Thus the severest restrictive regulation of industry and commerce," says Mr. Emery, "was formulated by a representation and influence which, however able, well-intentioned or sincere, were qualified neither by experience, environment nor knowledge to fix the rule for the operation and development of industrial combination." Vice Chairman E. N. Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission has received from President Wilson, a letter commending the effort of the Commission to assist the small manufacturer and merchant by improvement in cost accounting and bookkeeping methods. The furnishing of merchants, commercial clubs, boards of trade, manufacturers' and credit associations with data and comprehensive information, President Wilson calls "a proper and useful government function."

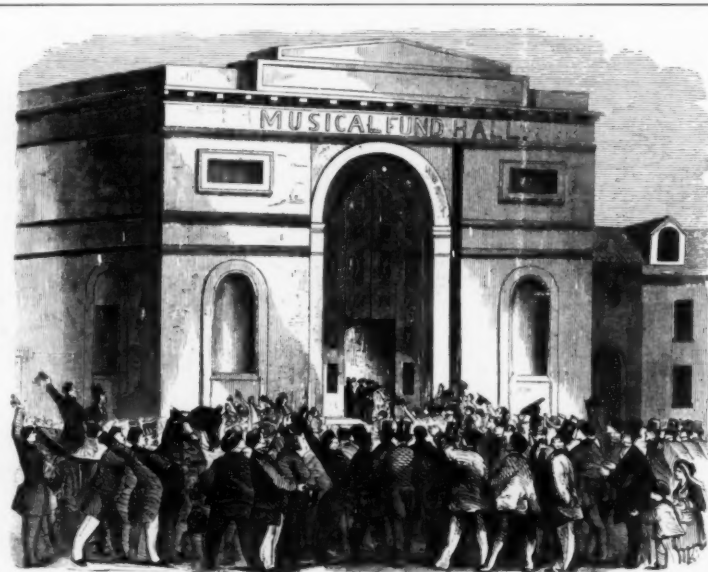
UNITED COUNCIL FOR IRELAND

WHILE certain Irish organizations in the United States have been denouncing England for the execution of the leaders in the Irish revolt, a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, going so far as to call upon President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain, Premier Asquith has been

working out a compromise measure for Irish rule. The breaking out of the war checked the threatened civil war over the new Home Rule measure between Ulster and the rest of Ireland. Protestants of the North and Catholics of the South sprang to the defence of the Empire. The breaking out of the Sinn Fein revolt, said to have been planned by Irish and Germans in America, has made it necessary for the British Government to do something at once to settle the Irish question. On a recent flying visit to Belfast, Premier Asquith found Ulster leaders as firmly

with the supreme authority over all the food supplies throughout the Empire. The willingness of the Federal States to surrender their prerogatives in the creation of a food dictatorship for the whole nation is significant of the seriousness of the situation. The South German States did not come to this position, however, without objection; for example, one branch of the City Council of Stuttgart protested against the introduction of uniform food distribution throughout the Empire "at the expense of the South of Germany." "It is no longer

any secret that certain supplies are short," says the *Lokal Anzeiger*, "not so much as a result of the friendly efforts of our enemies, but as a result of last year's poor harvest." The *Berliner Tageblatt* declares there should be no need for the people to stand for hours outside the butter, meat and coffee shop and says, "On this point our much-famed organization has completely failed." In similar vein *Vorwärts* says, "We are suffering from absolute want of certain supplies, from bad organization in the distribution of what there is, and from neglect to take the proper measures to increase the supplies."



THE FIRST REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The meeting of the 16th National Convention of the Republican party in Chicago this week serves to recall the party first took on national importance 60 years ago when it held a convention in Philadelphia and nominated Col. John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice-President. The convention met on June 17th and Fremont was nominated on the first ballot. The illustration shows the announcement of the nomination to the waiting crowd. Fremont received 114 electoral votes, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, the Democratic candidate, being elected. Abraham Lincoln was the next nominee of the Republican party. His election in 1860 was the first of a series of Republican victories that was not broken until the election of Grover Cleveland, in 1884.

opposed as ever to anything that might imply the future subjection of Ulster to home rule. After conference with Mr. Redmond, Mr. Bonar-Law and Sir Edward Carson, the Prime Minister decided to put the Irish situation in the hands of Lloyd George who will endeavor to conciliate the factions. It is probable that Ulster will be excluded from the operation of home rule, or given a separate local parliament. It is hoped, however, that this scheme will prove so successful that the home rule law may then be amended to meet all of Ulster's objections.

THE G. O. P. CONVENTION

THERE will be nothing "cut and dried" about the Republican National Convention at Chicago. For one thing there are sixteen known Presidential aspirants. No one can tell whether the nomination will be landed by one of the three leading candidates or by a dark horse. The European war has so split the country into rival factions that the framing of the platform will be a much more delicate problem than ever before. In the matter of contests there will be a marked contrast with the famous "steam roller" convention of four years ago. This year a majority of the delegates were elected in primaries which explains the small number of contests—forty-four seats as compared with several hundred four years ago. Never in the history of national conventions has there been such a rush for seats. A single season ticket brought \$250, while parties have subscribed \$1,000 for the convention fund in order to secure a half dozen tickets. Mr. Wilson will unquestionably be renominated by the Democratic party, so that the work of the Republican Convention will be to find a candidate who will justify the support of all those who are dissatisfied with the Wilson policies.

HUNGER TO DECIDE THE WAR

LACK of food will decide the war," says the Copenhagen *Ribes Stitis Tidende*. "Germany will be unable to carry on the war until the end of the year." German papers admit the serious shortage in certain supplies, particularly meat, butter and all fats, but the most convincing evidence of the growing acuteness of the problem of feeding 70,000,000 people is the appointment of Herr von Batocki as food dictator

MAKING THE COLLEGE PRACTICAL

THE college student of other days lived in a little world of his own apart from the real world about him. Nor was the course of study designed to fit one for practical life. The Good Government Club of Williams college is an example of the new spirit that has entered our colleges and universities. One function of the club is to secure prominent speakers on various social and political problems. The second aim, and the much more important of the two, is a system of practical community service through committees. At Williams-town this has meant the assistance of neighboring farmers in apple raising and in forestry, the investigation of water and milk supply, the instruction of foreigners in the customs and ideals of the country, working for prohibition, law enforcement and town improvement, and helping boys through the "Big Brother" movement.

The young man who gets four years of this sort of experience in connection with academic training will be a bigger man than his predecessors, and will justify his superior training by better service in the community and the state.

MARKING TIME IN MEXICO

THE punitive expedition in Mexico is not punishing anything these days. General Pershing has drawn back his advance posts to the vicinity of Namiquipa, where a base headquarters was established early in the invasion. The press reports indicate that scouting for Villa and other bandits has ceased, and that the American positions have been consolidated as a precaution against hostilities from the army of the *de facto* government, which continues to show impatience at the presence of the American forces. About 30,000 Mexican soldiers have been moved to the vicinity of the border, ostensibly to protect it from bandits—but bandit hunting does not seem to flourish. General Funston recently sent a message to General Pershing, in command in Mexico, that took all day to transmit by wireless, and which is supposed to have included instructions for all emergencies. At about the same time the newspaper correspondents were puzzled by the return to Columbus, N. M., of many truck loads of artillery ammunition that had been rushed southward a short time before. The military authorities said that it had been returned by mistake, a boss truckman having misunderstood orders and moved the stores from Namiquipa Columbus instead of to Colonia Dublan. The Carranza government is sending out reports from Mexico City that municipal elections are shortly to be held, to be followed later by congressional elections and the resumption of constitutional government. The exhortations of American consuls to fellow countrymen to get out of Mexico brought back a limited number of refugees, but it is estimated that about 3,000 Americans are still in the troubled country, about 1,200 being in Mexico City. Famine is universal, and the Carranza paper money is worth nothing. Some days exchange sells for less than two cents. The Mexicans seem well supplied with cartridges, however—all made in the United States. Evidently the administration at Washington is marking time, uncertain as to what the next development may be.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

INCREASED TAXES MEETING DEFICIT

REVISED estimates of the Government's receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, tend to show that much less new revenue will have to be raised to meet the bill for preparedness and other large contemplated expenditures than had been supposed. This at least is the statement of Secretary McAdoo to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee. Instead of \$225,000,000 in additional revenue, Mr. McAdoo says that only \$150,000,000 must be provided during the coming year. Nevertheless, the needs of the Government are almost staggering, and must be made up from taxes on incomes, inheritances and munitions. An estimate compiled by Mr. McAdoo, when Congress convened last December, showed a deficit of \$62,000,000 in the general fund of the Treasury by June 30, 1917. Revised estimates indicate that there will be a balance of \$13,500,000 even after appropriations for the expensive good roads, rural credits, flood control, nitrate and armor plate plants have been made. While the collection of taxes on incomes and internal revenue has exceeded expectations, nevertheless the Ways and Means Committee still has before it the problem of raising \$150,000,000 additional revenue, according to Mr. McAdoo's own statement.

REGULATION VS. PERSECUTION

IF the Federal Government believes that a corporation is violating the law and appeals to the courts for a corrective decree, the proceedings come under the head of Governmental regulation. This sort of regulation has been generally approved by the public. Persecuting a corporation—harassing it with all sorts of suits and appeals—is Governmental persecution, wholly out of harmony with American ideals. The recent report of the president of the United Shoe Machinery Company to the stockholders details a story of Federal persecution which would be unbelievable in this nation of liberty were it not for the fact that the court records sustain the statements. The report shows that in order to compel the abandonment of the company's system of leasing machinery, a concerted effort has been made to have the approved methods of the corporation declared unlawful by the Federal courts. The officers of the Department of Justice, though fully realizing that this is the only method under which the company can afford to serve the smallest manufacturer on terms just as favorable as those enjoyed by the largest manufacturer, have for five years kept the company constantly before the Federal courts defending suits instituted by the Department. A chronological statement of the various new proceedings instituted by the Federal Government is given. This shows that although court after court has dismissed the various writs and injunctions and suits of the Government, the Department of Justice again and again has returned to the attack. Appeals have been taken by the Government, but even while these appeals were pending, new suits have been filed. So far, not a single suit has been sustained by any court, and although the Department of Justice has brought separate proceedings in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Missouri, it has not made any headway in its program of persecution.

RECRUITING THE ARMY

CONGRESS has doubled the size of the army. Its maximum peace strength now is to be somewhat over 200,000 men, whereas formerly it was somewhat over 100,000 men. The Administration urged the establishment of such an army and the War Department strongly favored it, but Secretary of War Baker frankly is concerned about the ability of the Department to obtain the necessary recruits. Two months ago Congress added 23,000 men to the paper strength of the army. This was to provide for the filling up of existing regiments. New recruiting stations were opened and advertisements inserted, asking able-bodied young Americans to enlist. Two months have elapsed

and only 7,000 of the 23,000 have so far been obtained. The reason, of course, for the reluctance of young men to enter the army is that work is plentiful in the industrial field, and wages are high. Nearly every officer of the army who appeared before the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees stated that the one real solution of the army problem is universal military service. President Wilson favors universal military training, but not compulsory service.

A BACKWARD GOVERNMENT

THE Federal Government, as well as State Legislatures, has measurably aided the movement to pay higher salaries and give shorter hours to working people. Most of the States have laws limiting the hours of labor, and even without such legislative incentive many of the largest corporations have furthered the humane movement by



result of the action of the House Naval Affairs Committee recently in rejecting the five-year building program and in eliminating the two dreadnoughts recommended for the present year. The Democratic majority of the committee, instead of providing two dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers, as recommended by Secretary Daniels, provided for five battle cruisers. This type of battleship is probably the best ever developed; yet in his annual report Secretary Daniels said: "Recently in navy circles the pendulum may be said to have swung away from an over-large under-sea program, with emphasis again placed upon the dreadnought." Yet the committee eliminates the dreadnought and relies upon the battle cruiser for repairing the first line of the fleet. In addition, the committee provides for 20 submarines, four scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, one hospital ship, one fuel ship, and one ammunition ship. While even expert opinion differs as to the present relative strength of the navy, it is admitted that all the belligerents, including Japan, have made large additions to their fleets. If the House committee's program goes through, it will mean that the United States will fall behind with respect to dreadnoughts and it is possible that the end of the war will see this country ranking below France and Japan as a naval power.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

BY a vote of 180 to 53 the House recently passed a bill appropriating \$45,000,000 for flood control along the Mississippi and \$5,600,000 for flood control on the Sacramento River. The expenditures in the flood control bill are to be spread over a five-year period. The Mississippi Valley local interests are to cooperate with an amount equal to half of the \$45,000,000. The State of California is to match the \$5,600,000 with an equal sum, while the Sacramento Valley land owners are to build all river levees, by-pass levees and by-pass rights of way in a work which is expected to cost them approximately \$30,000,000. These were the only two projects which had been thoroughly examined and favorably reported by the army engineers. It was right that they should be passed because it means the saving of life and property, in addition to the reclamation of much land. Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, however, said that the East is asleep to what the Democrats are doing. "The East," he said, "must pay increased taxes to take care of this \$50,600,000 grab, as well as the \$20,000,000 appropriated for a nitrate plant to manufacture fertilizers for the South; \$30,000,000 to build a railroad in Alaska; \$11,000,000 for a Government armor plant, and \$50,000,000 for a Government ship purchase bill. The large cities will have to pay the bulk of the taxes to provide for these measures."



adopting a pension retirement system for their faithful employees. The Federal Government, however, has steadily refused to adopt such a system. Incidentally, it was lately shown in Congress that the Government had little consideration for its lighthouse keepers. The lighthouse keeper has the loneliest job in all the world. Although his task is tedious his average salary has been only \$600 a year, besides a ration estimated at 30 cents a day. He is the poorest-paid employee of the Government. The Senate has increased salaries of lighthouse keepers to \$700 and provided retirement on a small pension at 70.

DREAD-NOUGHTS IN THE DISCARD

SEVEN battle-ships of the first line were recently sent into the reserve, reducing the number of first-line ships of the United States navy to 16. The United States navy is likely to drop to fifth place in the course of the present war, as a

NEW FUTURE FOR CIVILIZED WORLD

AFTER the European war is over the civilized world faces a future fraught with vast possibilities of change. In a recent address, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois prophesied reform in government for Great Britain, with greater equality among its citizens; upheaval in Germany, with more civil and less military organization, with a constitutional government taking the place of the imperial form. He predicted revolution in Russia with installation of a republican form of government. These changes, he admitted, were suggested as possibilities, but certainly there would be vast reforms in European government. The United States, he said, was destined to become a democracy with greater privileges to the individual and less privileges to wealth and organized combinations. In the changes of the future, Senator Lewis asserted, the United States would take the lead, and the lawyers of America would be the molders of the progressive thought of the world. There is no doubt that there will be vast changes not merely in the map of Europe, but in the system of government. Nor is there any doubt that these changes will have their effect upon America. The United States can be safeguarded only by the foresight of its own statesmen and preparation for its industrial as well as its military protection.



SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY ED A. GOEWY
(THE OLD FAN)



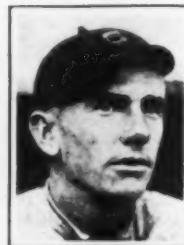
SPOTTS AGAIN TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPION

Ralph L. Spotts, of the New York Athletic Club, holder of the amateur trapshooting championship of the United States in 1914, again won the title at the Travis Island traps of the Winged Foot organization recently. Not only did he become "champ," but, by breaking 196 out of a possible 200 targets, he established a new record for the event. The nearest gunners to him were H. J. Prendergast, of Phoenix, N. Y., State champion last year, and Al. Heil, of Allentown, Pa. Each had totals of 191 targets, but Prendergast won the shoot off. Mrs. A. T. Wilkes, of San Francisco, the only woman who competed, made a fine record, her score being 179 targets.

MRS. A. T. WILKES



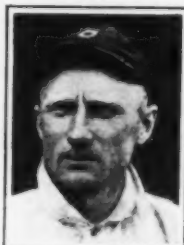
SPEAKER



GRANEY



SMITH



TURNER

HE RETURNED CLEVELAND TO THE BASEBALL MAP

By long odds, the greatest surprise of the 1916 baseball season has been the showing of the Cleveland Indians to date. For several years this team just slumped along, and last year was thrown on the market. For a long time it looked as if Ban Johnson would be unable to find a purchaser, but a change of backers finally was effected, and their first move was to play a big trump in the shape of cash for which they obtained from the Red Sox Tris Speaker, a wonderful sticker and one of the best outfielders the game ever has known. Tris supplied the long absent pep and helped Manager Fohl get the outfit into shape to play something like machine ball. As the season progressed they bowled their rivals over right and left, took the lead and revived the dormant interest among the Cleveland fans. Jack Graney, E. Smith and "Topsy" Turner have been among Speaker's most able assistants.

ALAS, THE POOR MAGNATE

Uneasy lies the head, indeed,
Of him who wears a baseball crown;
Though envied by the rosters all,
His is no couch of elder down.
For well he knows the fickle mob
Which, when he wins gives him a cheer,
Will turn about, should things go wrong,
And meet him with a gibe or jeer.

One chance in eight is all he has
To win a pennant and renown,
And if he fails, his glory's gone—
He'll wear the motley of a clown.
As in all other games of chance,
When Fortune smiles he has no peer;
But let him lose, and those who bowed,
Will greet misfortune with a sneer.



CALIFORNIA'S NEW GOLF QUEEN

The Far West has another daughter of whom it is proud in Mrs. Hubert Law, of San Francisco, who recently won the championship of the California Women's Golf Association. The competition covered a period of one week, and she defeated Miss Edith Chesebrough, formerly Pacific Coast champion.



AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE MAKES NEW ENGLISH HALF-MILE RECORD

Walter Winans (paced), driving his speedy mare, The Elf, recently set up a new English half-mile record at the Parsloe's Park track. Mr. Winans is one of the best liked Americans in England. He is a sculptor and painter of distinction, a noted hunter of big game, a skilful horseman and winner of

several rifle and revolver championships. He was born in 1852 at the Nicolaiefsky Railway Works at St. Petersburg where his father, an American, was employed by the Government. In time he swore allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, but did not reach America until 1910.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



A BRITISH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

The engagement of Prince George of Battenburg to Countess Nada Torby is considered as a settled fact though not yet formally announced. Prince George is the son of Prince Louis of Battenburg, formerly First Sea Lord of Great Britain. The countess is daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and niece to the Grand Duke Nicholas. The countess and her mother are at present living in London.



REHABILITATING A STATE

Richard I. Manning, the new governor of South Carolina, is redeeming the state from "Bribeism." His predecessor, Cole Blease, was a demagogue, who gained great notoriety by pardoning nearly all the convicts in the penitentiaries. The pardoning power of the governor is to be curbed, the state hospitals for the insane are being freed from politics, the taxing system is being revised and many other sane and sensible reforms carried out. Governor Manning's grandfather and great-uncle were governors of South Carolina.



HEADS JAPAN'S ARMY

The new Minister of War of the Japanese empire, Lieutenant General Kenrichi Oshima, with his wife and daughters. He is 58 years old, was educated in Germany and France and was recently on the general staff. The Japanese constitution provides that the ministers of war and marine must be appointed from the active service lists.



OLD-TIME RAILROAD MEN

The "Old Guard" of the Nashville, Chattanooga & S. Louis Railway consists of men who have seen continuous service with the road since the War Between the States. It now has 14 members, of whom 13 were present at the last annual meeting in Nashville. They are, top row, from left to right: W. L. Danley, Nashville; J. H. Latimer, Atlanta; Jo. Marshall, Nashville; Sanly Newman, Murfreesboro; Willis Baugh, Manchester; John O'Donnel, Nashville; W. H. Fletcher, Una; bottom row, left to right: William Lynch, Winchester; Tol Guest, Cowan; Frank Gibson, Cowan; Lafayette Lynch, Decherd; James McGonnigal, Nashville.



ENGAGED IN WAR WORK

Dr. Kellogg Speed a famous surgeon of Chicago, has sailed for France to take charge of a British military hospital at Etaples. He will have charge of 1,250 beds, 35 assistant surgeons and 175 nurses. Such positions are usually given only to British surgeons and Dr. Speed's selection is a high testimonial to his reputation professionally and personally. He is a specialist in brain, nerve and bone surgery.



TAUGHT SUNDAY SCHOOL 53 YEARS

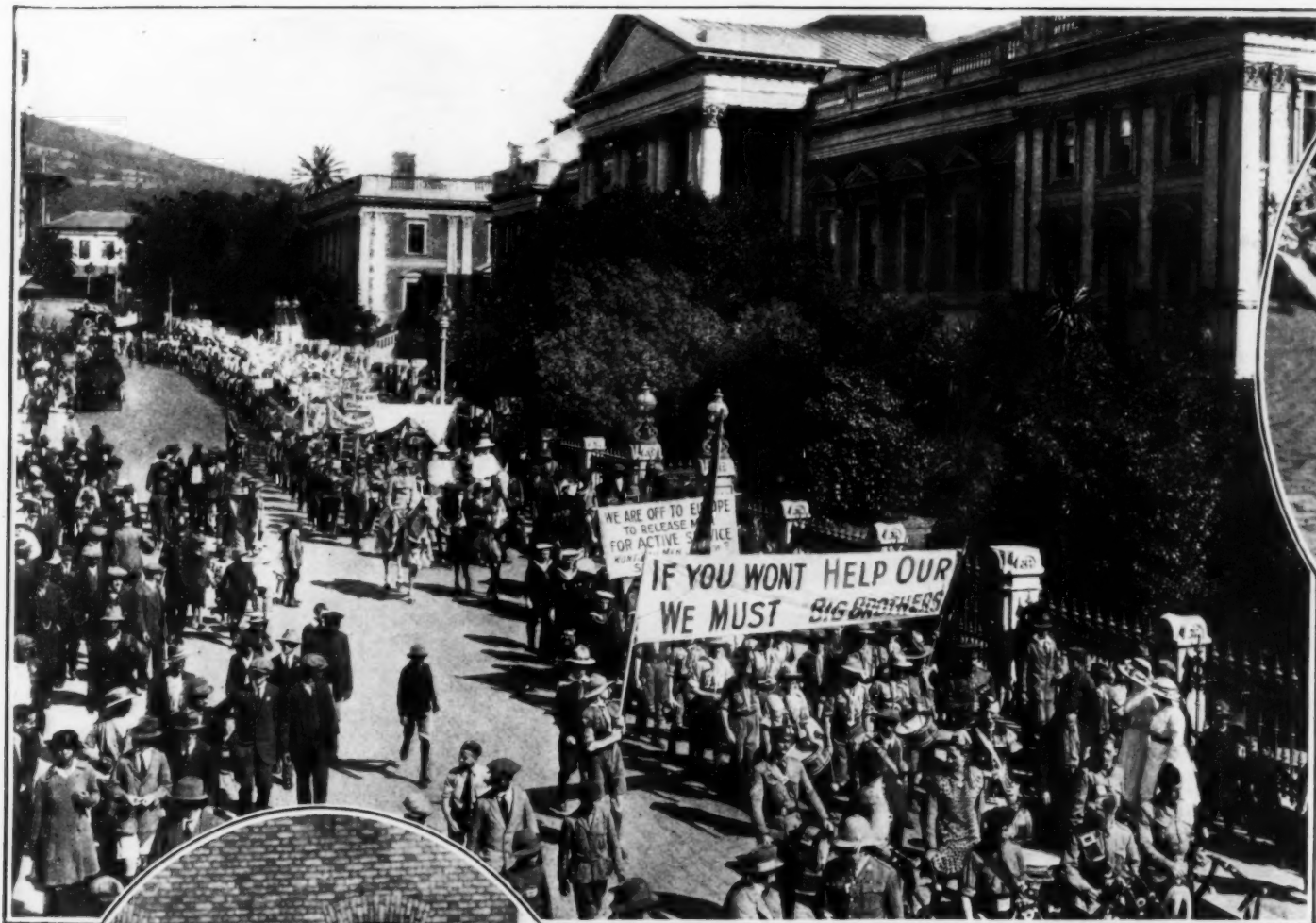
Mrs. Miles E. Jenkins, of New York City, has probably a unique record as Sunday School teacher. Since 1861 she has taught a class in the same room and under the same window of the Sixteenth Street Baptist church. During that time she has not missed more than an average of one Sunday a year. Mrs. Jenkins, who is active in spite of her 84 years, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y., but has lived in New York City since she was six months old. She holds that the world is steadily growing better and does not believe in woman suffrage.



SWEDEN'S QUEEN ASSISTS PRISONERS

Disabled war prisoners are exchanged between Russia and Germany and Austria, through Sweden. The queen of Sweden has been very active in caring for these unfortunates and is here shown at Hallsberg, conversing with German and Russian officers. Many of the men released by Russia have tuberculosis. Only those are exchanged who are permanently unfit for military duty. Most of them have lost one or more limbs. Nearly every day sees a trainload of these poor fellows passing through Sweden.

PICTORIAL DIGEST OF



CAPE TOWN IN PATRIOTIC FERVOR

A vigorous propaganda has been carried on in the South African Union in favor of giving all possible help to the British Empire in the Great War. As is the case in all free countries the population is divided, a considerable minority being opposed to further sacrifices for the Empire. On April 15th a great parade was held in Cape Town, in which women took a prominent part. Its purpose was to stimulate loyalty. South African soldiers under Lieutenant General Smuts are winning victory after victory in the hard, tropical campaign against the Germans in East Africa.



REAL SUFFERERS IN IRELAND

Small children in Dublin, who were suffering from hunger and were served with a ration of bread. The rebellion in Dublin cut the city off from the rest of Ireland for more than a week and food became scarce. Many of the poor residents suffered severely. The rebellion was completely crushed, and the leaders punished summarily. More than 1,500 prisoners of the rank and file were tried as rapidly as possible and given light sentences when found guilty. Premier Asquith is trying to arrange a satisfactory compromise form of government for Ireland.



GUARDSMEN MOBILIZED IN PRACTICE CAMPAIGN

Almost 10,000 New York National Guardsmen were moved from their armories in and around the Greater New York to Sheephead Bay on Long Island, within a few hours on Sunday, May 21st. For this purpose more than 2,000 automobile owners placed their cars at the service of the military for the day. The mobilization was held in connection with a military tournament, that included a sham battle as shown in the photograph.

COURTESY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



WELCOME TO FRANCE

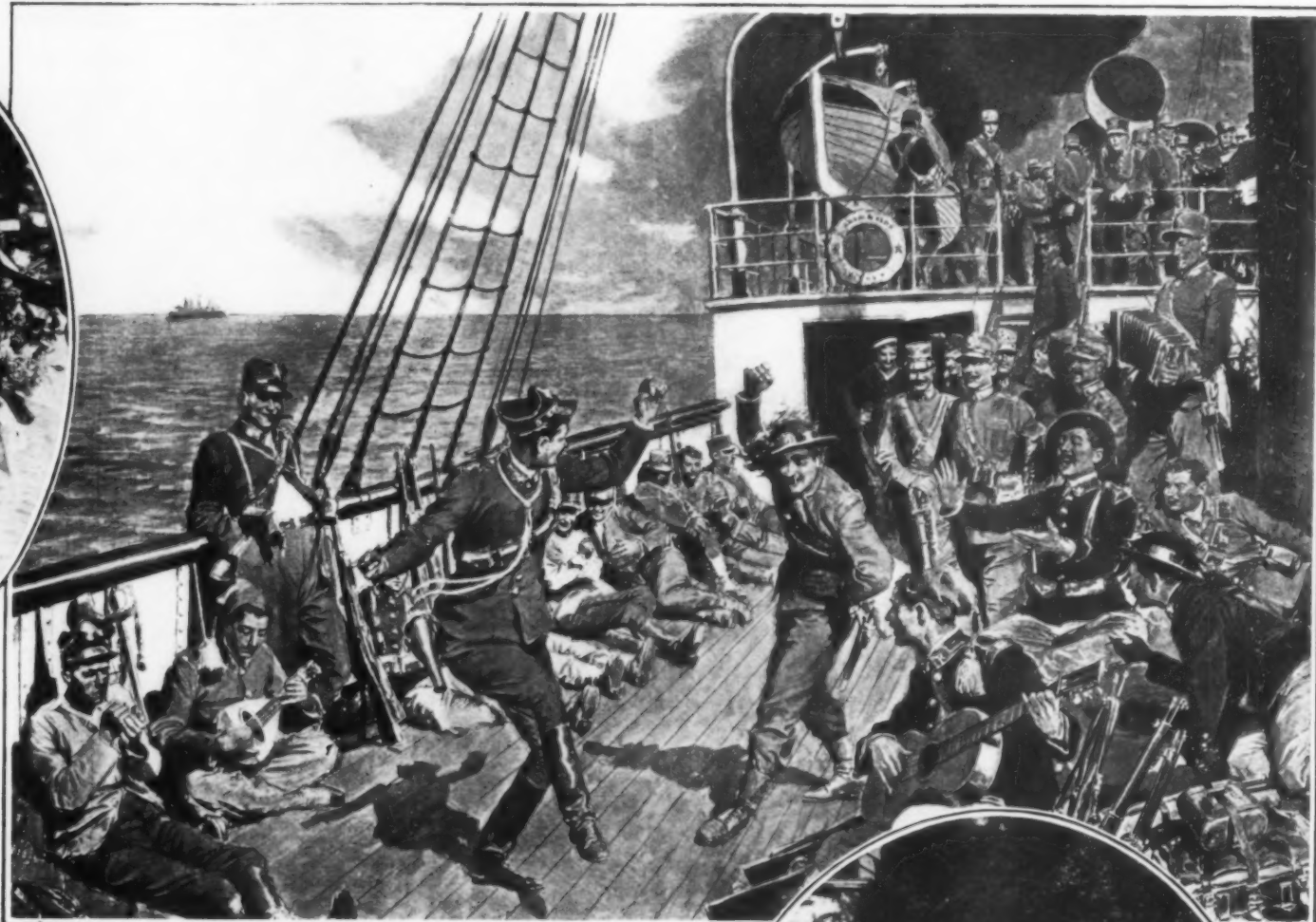
An Indian soldier of the British army, with flowers given to the enthusiastic women on the coast, his lance scabbard on May 8th. He is a native of Australia, discharging large numbers of Australian and Indian soldiers. No information given out as to what came from the presumption is that of the British. Egypt is being moved to the rush against German lines.



OF THE WORLD'S NEWS



WELCOME TO FRANCE
A soldier of the French army loaded down given the enthusiastic French the honor of his landing at Mar-
the 8th. The date transports began large numbers of Australian, New
Indians. No information was a to which came from, but the is that of the British force in
ing movement to take part in a h against German lines.



ON BOARD AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT

Italian soldiers are jolly fellows, and manage to have a great deal of fun in spite of the rigors of campaigning. This spirited scene shows a transport laden with soldiers, presumably on their way to active duty. Italy entered the war a year ago, directing her offensive against Austria. Many observers think the Italian campaign lacked punch. Early in May the Austrians took the offensive with a terrific artillery attack and drove back the Italian lines. So vigorous was the movement that it carried the heaviest fighting onto Italian soil and threatened Venice.



INDIANA'S CENTENNIAL

Indiana has had 100 years of Statehood, and numerous celebrations of the centennial are being held. The first was at the Indiana University at Bloomington, where a pageant portrayed 13 episodes of State history, the illustration showing the opening episode. The pageant commenced May 16th and lasted four days. It was designed as a model for other celebrations. Corydon, the old State capital, held a pageant on June 2d and 3d, and Indianapolis will have one next fall.



TEXAS GUARD GETS REAL WORK TO DO

Company B, Texas National Guard, of Austin, mobilized for duty on the Mexican border. The entire Texas guard was taken into the Federal service, excepting 116 men who refused to be sworn in. They were recommended to Washington for court martial. Many guardsmen were rejected for physical disabilities but their places were filled by recruits. Arizona's guard was mustered in promptly but the New Mexico guard was slower in getting transferred to the national service.

Henry M. Stanley went Thirty weeks without a Shave



WHEN Stanley found Dr. Livingston in the heart of the African jungle, one of his first acts was to borrow the hone used by the doctor on his surgical instruments.

Stanley's bearers had lost the baggage containing his hone. His razor had

acquired an edge like a butter knife and his beard the appearance of a hedge.

Today practically every famous traveler, explorer and missionary carries a Gillette Safety Razor.

Gillette Blades are on sale in the Arctic Circle and the African Jungle, in every outfitting camp in the world.

Stropping and honing has had its day.

The daily Gillette shave is a matter of course with the average business and professional man.

A Gillette shave is quick and cool, safe and sanitary. It is velvet-smooth, no matter how wiry the beard or tender the skin. Adjust the handle for a light or a close shave. A keen, fresh blade is always ready. No stropping—no honing. Price \$5 to \$50. Blades 50c. to \$1 the packet. Dealers everywhere.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

TRADE MARK

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

No Stropping—No Honing

2.50 and We Ship You this Phonograph

Try this marvelous phonograph ten days free. Get full particulars of our amazingly low direct from the factory price and easy payment plan. Buy from the manufacturer—save all middlemen's profits. Write to-day—now. **Free Trial** Try it in your own home. Entertain your friends. Let its pure, sweet tone quality be your guide in judging. It is a marvel of exact tone reproduction. If you decide to keep the phonograph, after the free trial, you will send us the money in the nearest monthly payments. Write today for free literature. Get out the inside rock bottom manufacturers' price to you. Do it now.

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ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

and use in the Foot-Bath. Makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Nothing rests the feet so quickly and thoroughly. It takes the friction from the shoe, the sting out of Corns and Bunions and makes walking a delight. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it TO-DAY. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. **Don't accept any substitute.**

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"Oh! What Rest and Comfort!"

Lend Me 3 Feet of Floor Space for 30 Days

I want to get a White Frost in your kitchen in a month's time. Postal brings free catalog. Tell me what style you like best. I will pay freight—so you can find out what a **real** refrigerator is like. Send it back at my expense if I am wrong. I make the only round metal refrigerator in the world! I have no doors, but sell direct to you. You can buy a White Frost on easy terms while enjoying its beauty, sanitation, ice economy and modern improvements. Enamelled B. L. Smith, President on wheels inside and out; **revolving shelves**; cork-cushioned doors and covers—noiseless and air-tight. Cooling coil for drinking water new feature. Nickel trimmings. Move-easy casters. Many features found in no other refrigerator. Awarded Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition. Lasts a lifetime. Immediate delivery. Handsome catalog and unusually low prices yours for a postal.

THE GREAT White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
B. L. Smith, President Jackson, Michigan
Dept. B-9

BIBLES FOR EVERYBODY



DISTRIBUTING THE SCRIPTURES ON SHIPBOARD

Rev. William G. Jones, of the New York Bible Society, on board a sailing vessel in New York harbor, presenting copies of the Bible to sailors. Rev. Mr. Jones has charge of the marine work of the society and last year distributed 977 Bibles, 5,128 New Testaments and 9,597 Gospel portions, a total of 15,702 volumes, all of which went to seafaring men. He has been connected with the society for 41 years. The society was organized in 1809 and its purpose is to furnish the Bible to those who cannot afford to buy it, or who are too indifferent to provide it for themselves. Last year the society distributed 350,332 volumes of the Scriptures. The Immigration Department aims to furnish every immigrant with the Bible in his own language.

Lines to a Catboat

BY PAUL PROCTOR

Somewhere, past the chopped-up skyline of the city's chimneys tops;
Past the miles of soot-dimmed stonework, mansions, tenements, and shops;
Past the echo of the traffic's roaring devil's symphony,
Stretch the grey-green inland reaches of the wind-swept summer sea.

When the wind sings from the eastward through the pines that fringe the shore,
And the rain squalls chase each other down the inlet's foam-patched floor,
Then's the time to get your slicker and your grimy sou'west hat,
And sail out to meet the weather at the tiller of your "cat,"
Beating out and out to windward, perching on the weather rail,
Guiding sixteen feet of catboat and a reefed-down racing sail,
With the water splashing inboard from the leeward as she heels,
While your spirits mount the masthead and you feel how living feels;
Out and out into the weather, while the spray runs down your neck,
And the whitecaps make a playground of the plunging forward deck,
With the land a fading shadow far behind the hissing wake,
And your love of living growing with each salty breath you take;
Tacking off to the horizon with an eye cocked on the leech,
And a sharp lookout to eastward where the puffs sweep down the reach,
Straining back against the tugging of the tiller and the sheet,
With a half a foot of water in the cockpit 'round your feet;
All alone, you and the catboat, where the savage combers race,
With a booming "easter" flinging spray and rain-drops in your face,
And a lump of exultation sitting tight inside your throat,
While you watch the white foam seething on the lee deck of your boat;
Then's the time the savage in you wakes and courses through your veins,
And you laugh to greet the wind squalls and exult the more it rains;
And the primitive that grips you rises 'o the rising gale,
While you chortle like a cave-man as you trim the bulging sail.

You can never know the friendship of the cloud and wind and wave
Till you've hobnobbed with the terrors of a cold salt-water grave;
Till you've fought through heavy weather, while you trimmed the sheet and grinned,
Sailing sixteen feet of catboat in a half-a-gale of wind!

A FEW KIND WORDS FOR THE POLITICAL BOSS

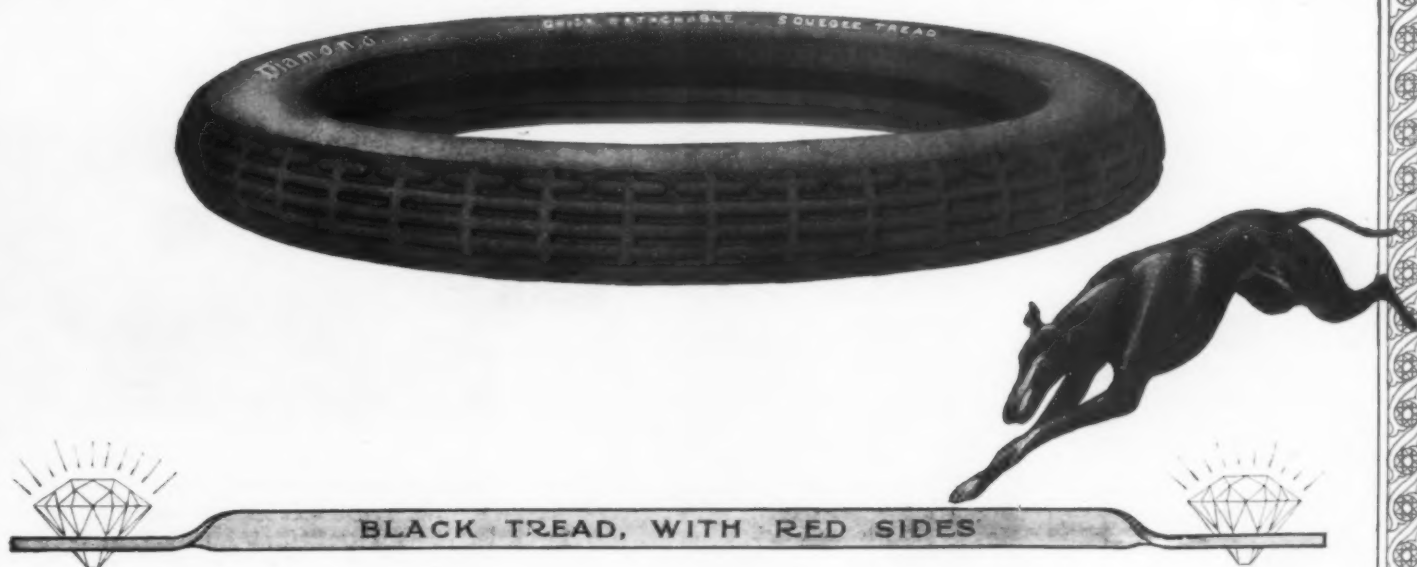
(Continued from page 710)

reports. I can see that they are making dividends regularly and adding to the surplus. So long as they do that I am content to let them re-elect themselves indefinitely. But once let them skip a dividend and, believe me, I will be at the next meeting with bells on. And unless they can prove to me that it wasn't their fault, I will do my very best to organize the other little fellows and turn the rascals out.

Why can't we get to the point of considering the government of a city or a state or the United States as being a tremendous business proposition like the government of the Steel Corporation? I would like to see some one of our progressive States grab Judge Gary or some other really great administrator and turn its government over to him for ten years with a salary of \$5 a year and a commission of 50 per cent. on

whatever he might save under the present cost. Let him appoint all the other officers, spend the taxes and see what he could do in a decade. Of course, let the Supreme Court have power to remove him if he were to go suddenly bad. Just as an object lesson it might teach us some things very useful.

And if such a plan is impossible—as of course it is—can't we go seriously to work to build a system of party government that will be really representative and truly efficient? Representative enough so that you and I can step in and control it when necessary; but efficient enough so that the ablest men in our country will be willing to become candidates under its auspices, and strong enough to give them the assurance of re-election if they serve well. Is there any greater problem in America than this?



Tires,—when fully Pneumatic,—do this for your Car and your Comfort!

...

THEY make Motoring the *Soaring Luxury of Motion* it is primarily intended to be.

Here's why DIAMOND Tires are FULLY "Pneumatic!"

Built with as few layers of the best Fabric, as will carry the Car, and its Passenger load, FURTHEST.

Then Treaded with a fine-grained, non-ballasted, and *Clingy* "Velvet" Rubber, the ready *stretch* in which acts as a sort of *lubricant* between Road and Fabric,—reducing the Grind of Wear, and the disintegrating Heat of Friction, to a minimum.

This conservation of the *Original Purpose* in Pneumatic Tires gives you not only the *longest distance* for every Dollar you invest in DIAMOND Tires, but it also gives you—

1st—More *net* Motor-power from the same Motor.

2nd—More *Miles*, per gallon of Gasolene and Lubricant.

3rd—Less *Wear and Tear* on the Mechanism of your Car, and its Occupants.

4th—More of that *smooth* Road-work,—that absorption of Vibration,—that Wealthy Sensation of "riding on Air," which is the Heart and Soul and chief Satisfaction of *intelligent* Motoring.

Just test out a set of these "fair-listed," reasonably-priced, DIAMOND Tires, and see!

"Velvet" Rubber is also made into *Diamond* Bicycle Tires, and *Diamond* Truck Tires,—heavily increasing their Mileage and Resilience without increasing their Cost to you.

Diamond SQUEEGEE Non-Skid Tires



WHY DOES THE SHOEMAKER WAX HIS THREAD?

FOR centuries shoemakers have found that waxing their thread greatly increased its tensile strength. It remained for Miller to show tire users the value of the natural wax in cotton fabric; to develop an exclusive process of tire building that retains all the native vegetable wax and oil in the cotton-fibre—the backbone of a tire. The exclusive Miller Method of vulcanizing tires keeps intact the native endurance of the cotton and preserves its natural strength for wear on the road.

Miller
Geared-to-the-Road
Tires

- give you car control over slippery treacherous streets—are brimful of mile muscle.
- they battle their way to excess mileage.
- they have strength to endure—stamina to stand up and fight.

Ask your dealer for Miller Tires
THE MILLER RUBBER CO.
AKRON, O., U. S. A.
Dealers and Distributors in
All Principal Cities

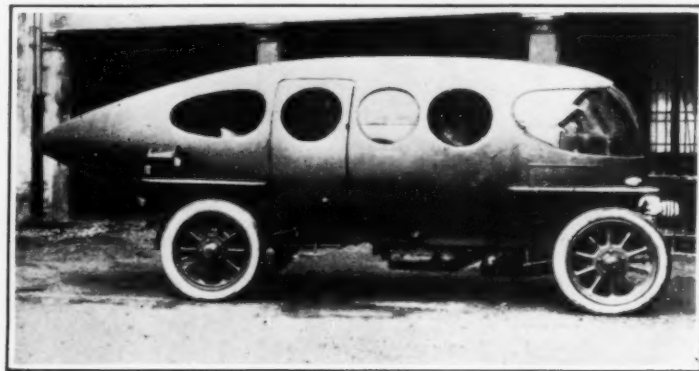
*Geared to
The Road*

MOTORISTS' COLUMN

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



MORE PRACTICAL THAN IT LOOKS

This is not a freak body, but is one designed on scientific principles for a touring enthusiast who desired to include the maximum of serviceability and efficiency. The air resistance is reduced to a minimum, owing to the peculiar formation of the front and rear, and it is interesting to note that the speed of the completed car with the added weight of the special body is fifteen miles in excess of the highest speed that could be attained by the stripped chassis.

SAVING MONEY ON TIRES

A PROMINENT automobile engineer once stated that he could distinguish the tire dealer from any other driver merely by the way he handled his car. He stated that, because the tires cost the dealer but little, he abused them and drove to save the car at the expense of the tires. For example, when traveling over a cobblestone road the tire dealer would always choose the trolley tracks on which to run, and thus eliminated the vibration of the uneven surface. To be sure, the rails would wear cuts in the tires and rapidly destroy the tread, but "there were plenty more at the shop."

If the principal precepts of tire care are not practiced by the tire dealers themselves, it would hardly be expected that the automobile agent would be more careful of such considerations. It is therefore scarcely to be wondered at that a large number of the cars are allowed to stand on the showroom floor with the tires either almost flat or so insufficiently inflated that the damage attendant upon operating them in this condition would be equal to that of "running on the rims." Furthermore, the same cars are taken to the service station, every bolt and nut examined, the various grease cups filled, and the car "tuned" to perfect condition—and then delivered to the customer with the tires in the same insufficiently inflated condition. Of course the tire manufacturer will receive the blame for any subsequent trouble, for it is a psychological fact that the purchaser of a car will devote his attention solely to the performance of the motor and leave the tires for a final consideration.

Sufficient inflation for tires is not a law imposed upon us by tire manufacturers merely for the sake of inducing work and increasing the hard-riding qualities of the car. It is a law of physics—of mechanics—a law which, when disobeyed—whether knowingly or unknowingly—results as surely in depletion of the pocketbook of the motorist as a violation of nature's laws will result in impairment of bodily health. Some tires may be imbued with a sufficiently rugged constitution to enable them to withstand abuses of this nature for a longer period than can others, but the treatment is bound to evidence itself in the end. To be sure, under-inflation results in more comfortable riding, but if the car is devoid of the necessary qualities of spring suspension, it would be far better and more economical for the owner to purchase over-size tires which may be safely under-inflated to a point which would result disastrously for tires fully loaded.

The phase of under-inflation most difficult for the layman to comprehend is the absence of any external evidence of damage done to the tire after continued "running on the rim." The damage is invariably present, however, in the form of a weakening or actual separation of the various layers of rubber and fabric forming the carcass and tread of the tire, with the result that conditions will be right for an unexpected blow-out before the tire has given half its normal service.

Another misconception regarding tire care, which is obtained by the average motorist from the attitude of many a dealer, concerns the necessity for careful regular inspection of the surface of the tire for cuts and bruises. Many a car is sold on the representation that "the Blankmobile will run from seven to ten thousand miles on a set of tires," and the motorist thus gleams the opinion that his tires need no attention for that length of time. But no car dealer's statement or tire maker's guarantee can influence good or bad luck, and it is largely the work of the latter that places the bit of broken glass, the sharp stone, or the protruding nail directly in the path of the unwary tire. Such an obstacle will not necessarily penetrate the tire—the chances are that it will not—but a cut will be formed in the outer layer of rubber or tread, which, like an infected wound, will eventually spread and "infect" the entire surface. A few moments spent in examining, cleaning and plugging the cut or hole will add thousands of miles to the life of the tire. The inexperienced motorist can form no conception of the readiness with which mud, sand and water can enter the slight opening in the surface of the tire, and by gradually working its way "under the skin" will tend to separate the tread from the outer layer of canvas. In a few hundred or thousand miles this tread will be hanging in flapping shreds, worth no more than so much old rubber, and in order to be reclaimed the tire must be retreaded or used in connection with one of the several detachable treads on the market.

Much has been made of the increased cost of fuel, but the additional expense due to this source could be saved many times over by the average motorist if he would follow the precepts of the tire manufacturer rather than the example set by the motor car dealer. The motor car dealer, too, would find it profitable to forget that he is agent only for the car, and to realize that the

(Continued on page 723)

TEXTAN

is not simply better—it is the sole

TEXTAN bears the guarantee-name of Goodrich because it *deserves* it.

TEXTAN ranks with all other Goodrich products.

Every Goodrich product has been more than a development—it has been a creation. Goodrich took the cyclist off of solid tires and set him "riding on air."

Goodrich created for the motorist the unrivalled **black tread** of the "barefoot tire."

Goodrich created "STRAIGHT-LINE" and "Hipress" rubber footwear.

Goodrich has now created THE sole in TEXTAN—the Goodrich sole.

TEXTAN will wear long, comfortably and perfectly.



"STRAIGHT-LINE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



TEXTAN is waterproof and grip-proof; TEXTAN is light in weight. TEXTAN is handsome; it gives the last touch of class to a shoe.

TEXTAN is made in all sizes and shapes for shoes for men, women, youths, boys, girls and children.

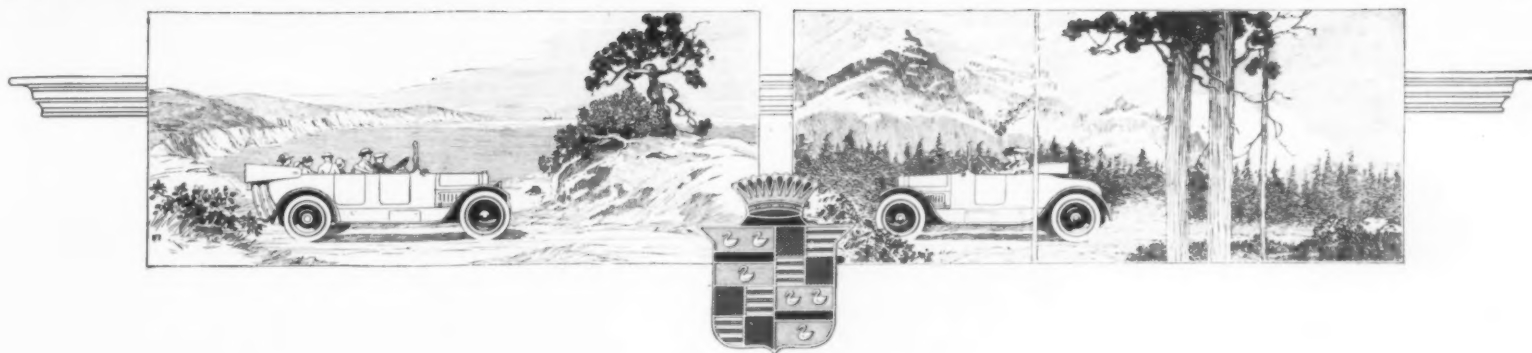
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T O U R I N G

In The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

Holds New Fascinations

ONE of the greatest boons which the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac confers upon motorists is, that it removes the strain and the weariness from long distance motor travel.

Men and women all over the world are awakening to this delightful discovery.

The roads of the continent are calling to them with a new charm and a new insistence.

The Cadillac "Eight" has supplied the last necessary link in the chain of causes which constitute the thing called luxury.

It sets the traveler free from taut nerves, from tense muscles, and from constant concentration on the performance of the car.

All the glorious tingle of a noiseless flight through space is there in increased measure.

But the strain is gone—gone and forgotten, because the flow of power is so continuous, so smooth, so flexible and so quiet that you are scarcely conscious that the engine exists.

There are no convulsive movements of the motor, no noise of straining and labor, no irritating vibration.

You relax and rest, in the Cadillac, because the unpleasant reminders of effort and labor are removed.

You forget the engine, you forget the mechanical system which is carrying you forward. You luxuriate in a sense of serene well-being and comfort.

Your mind is released from its thralldom to the car, and turns a thousand times more often to the beauty of the road, of the sky and of the landscape.

The joy of touring is not only a greater joy in the Cadillac, but it calls into being a new set of physical and mental sensations.

Heretofore, no matter how gallantly your car mounted a hill, you were conscious every moment that it was climbing—that it was laboring.

Now you know that the hill was high, only because you saw it before the mount began—or looked back after the crest was reached.

You travel almost continuously on high gear under throttle control.

The power-application is so fluid that, when you accelerate the speed, the effect is very much as though you had "turned on" the power, as you "turn on" water by opening a spigot.

As for sound and vibration, the engine scarcely seems to be energizing at all.

The car simply glides from one rate of travel to another, without apparent effort or hesitation.

The mind is lulled into repose and the body obeys the impulse of the mind.

Cadillac thoroughness is responsible for the accuracy of every function which contributes to the efficiency of the engine.

The known stability of the Cadillac inspires a confidence which removes all anxiety for your safety.

The pleasures of today are not marred by apprehensions for tomorrow.

And, too, the spring suspension, the deep soft upholstery, the smooth, easy acting clutch and brakes, the ease of handling and control, all share in resting and soothing mind and body.

With bad roads largely robbed of their terrors, and good roads made almost doubly delightful—with hills no longer to be dreaded—with a sense of velvet softness in every motion of the car and every movement in its operation, there is a renewed and irresistible call to long distance touring which—in the Cadillac—becomes an unalloyed delight.



The UNIVERSAL OIL

Lubricates
Cleans
Polishes

and
Prevents
Rust



Lots of people do not know 3-in-One Oil has 79 distinctly different uses.

But it's so. And new uses are continually being discovered. Seems like there's no end to them.

Millions use 3-in-One—in households, offices, garages, shops and factories.

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For instance: 3-in-One polishes fine mahogany; oils action parts of guns; prevents frost on show windows; makes dustless dusting cloths; lubricates adding machines; preserves leather upholstery; makes any razor shave perfectly; positively stops automobile spring squeaks.

We want everybody to know what the 79 uses are. And we want to actually demonstrate that 3-in-One is the oil for every single one of these uses.

FREE To prove it, we will send you *entirely free* of cost a generous sample of 3-in-One Oil, also the Dictionary of Uses. Write us a postal, telling us to send them.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
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3-in-One is sold at all stores. In bottles, 10c, 25c and 50c. In the Handy Oil Can, 25c. If your dealer hasn't the Handy Oil Can, we'll send it (full of 3-in-One Oil) for 30c.

THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

(Continued from page 708)

dition of the rolling stock which has not been repaired during the last five years, so that wrecks occur daily on every section of the so-called National Railway lines.

Going from one place to another affords, therefore, very little attraction to the average Mexican resident. But let us suppose the case of an American miner whose house is broken into one night, his three little children, his wife and himself being lined up against the wall of his own corral, and his life and the life of his family on the verge of being taken by the outlaws because he refused to let them sack his house. That American will, undoubtedly, try to get away as soon as possible from the place, regardless of any forthcoming traveling risks. I happen to know the American who has passed through such an experience; he is the owner of a mine in Los Reyes, near Oaxaca, and his wife is a sister of the postmaster of Portland, Oregon.

A GOVERNOR'S SPREES

Villa's attempt to kidnap a prominent French lady soon after his arrival as conqueror in Mexico City roused broadcast indignation. But I have seen something worse than that under Carranza's reform administration. The local Commander of a prosperous Puebla town had wronged a girl whose family was trying to take her away from him. One afternoon the man, in a drunken frenzy, grabbed the victim's old mother by the hair, and kicked and struck her until she became unconscious. Then, turning around to face a boy who had come to the assistance of the lady, the brute knocked him down with a blow on the head, and when the "police" came to find out what was the trouble and saw who was the offender they hastened to withdraw from the place. This happened some four months ago, and as the whole scene took place in a hotel there were over a score of witnesses who did not dare to interfere because it meant certain death, the motto of this particular General being "shoot first and investigate afterwards." His name is Villaseñor and I believe he is now Governor of the State of Oaxaca. At any rate he was in charge of the troops that were trying to get the city from the Felicistas at the time.

HUNGER AND DISEASE

Hunger has reached such a stage in Mexico that no words can give a proper idea of it. Brigands of all kinds and denominations share the spoils of a starved nation with a privileged crowd of self-appointed petty rulers, while the poor *peon*—for whose sake it is claimed that all these things came to pass—has to content himself with whatever food he can steal, as it is too expensive to acquire it honestly. The stealing of corn is punished with death. I remember the ghastly sight of two soldiers shot dead at the entrance of a church in Tehuacan, while the women and children were coming out from the mass. Over the corpses of the wretched men hung, with grim satire, the sign: "Thieves." And the General who had ordered the execution was engaged at the time in removing to his private car all the furniture, even to the bedding and the flower pots, from a residence he had been unlawfully occupying for over a year! Not one piece of furniture belonged to him. Nor the private car, for that matter.

Two blocks away from the church where the shooting had been done a mob of ragged, perspiring, yelling women fought and tore their scant raiment in a pitiful endeavor to get a handful of corn that was being distributed by a charitable institution.

In this same town I asked the doctor in charge of the local Board of Health why it was that nothing was apparently being done to prevent the appalling spread of

typhus. He took me to the hospital where over 200 persons were suffering from the disease. Nothing can give an idea of the undescrivable filth that surrounded them. The doctor pointed to a particularly evil-smelling corner and said to me: "This room has not been swept for two months, and they will not even let me have a man to pick up the dirty rags. Now you know what the matter is."

I may add that this same doctor contracted typhus two weeks later, and that the five nurses in attendance at that hospital, as well as three successive managers of the place, died within the three weeks that followed my visit. No one was willing to take the vacancies left by the deceased and the patients had to take care of themselves as well as they could.

PERMIT TO DIE IN PEACE

Things have come to such a pass in the towns of the interior of Mexico that a dying man there will vainly ask for a priest to comfort him in his last moments. In most of the states a special permit is required each time a priest is called to give spiritual consolation to the hopelessly sick; and this license is almost invariably denied, especially if the needy one is a woman or a poor wretch who has no "pull" or influence with the local "chief."

But on the other hand free swing is given to whoever happens to be on good terms with the potentates. A man in Mexico City, not long ago, had struggled hard and saved enough to build a printing plant considered as the best of its kind in the city. This man, a Spaniard, had his place of business in a building owned once—though not any more—by Reyes Spindola, the leading científico newspaperman under Porfirio Diaz. Now, one of Carranza's closest editor friends was in search of a shop in which to print his paper, and instead of going at it in the regular way he just took possession of the Spaniard's premises "in the name of the people." He is still there issuing a sheet called *El Motin* (The Riot). He claims that the rightful owner of the property is a científico and therefore a thief. And the victim does not dare to complain, but is endeavoring to "fix it" somehow.

NEW BANNER AND ANTHEM

A wild horde has swept over Mexico and nothing but ruins remain where civilization once held sway. In that unfortunate country, no man, be he Carranzista, Zapatista or Villista, thinks of much else than loot, graft and murder. And there will be "revolution" in Mexico while there remains a man to be despoiled, a house to be ransacked or a woman to be dishonored.

The Mexican laborer who was offered Liberty and Justice has been given Oppression and Slavery. Every town is ruled by the local clan of petty military grafters. Every home is menaced by their bestiality. No man's life is safe from abuse. No woman's purity is free from attack. No city is clear of brigands. Over this lawless and unruly mob a new flag waves—the black flag of Piracy with the Skull and Bones as a fitting emblem. And instead of the inspiring and beloved National anthem this motley crowd now sings a low and ribald song: "The Cockroach!"

HEALTHY REGION

"HEALTHY place? I should say so! We'd have a perfect record of ro deaths, if it were not for the doctors."

"So it's the doctors, not the place, that is the cause of mortality?"

"Nope—place."

"But you said—"

"Yes—place does it. It's the doctors that die off—starve to death."—Judge.

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WHO WANTS TO MAKE MORE MONEY selling brushes that every household needs? Special method of getting entrance. Fuller Sanitary Brushes nationally advertised—largest output—best terms and prices. Write Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn., and Rock Island, Ill.

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WILL PAY \$3 TO \$10 FOR FLYING EAGLE cent dated 1856. We pay premiums on all rare dimes, quarters, etc., and all rare coins to 1912. Thousands of coins wanted. Send 4c for our large illustrated coin circular. Numismatic Bank, Dept. 18, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR THE LAME

PERFECTION EXTENSION SHOES MAKE A short limb look normal. Does away with iron or cork extension. Worn with ready made shoes. Sent on approval. Booklet free. Henry Lotz, 313-3d Av., N. Y. City.

BOOKS

HOW TO SELL GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA is clearly told by a sales manager of 25 years' experience. W. E. Aughinbaugh, in "Selling Latin America." Read about how to influence sales, bill, collect, etc., in this \$2,570,000,000 market. Sent postpaid for \$2. Circular of information free. Small, Maynard & Co., 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Dirty, Grimy Hoods

can be made just like new—you can easily do it yourself and save the cost of revarnishing.

JOHNSON'S CLEANER

will remove stains, scum, road-oil, tar, grease, mud freckles and surface scratches which you thought were permanent.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

is the proper polish to use on your car. It preserves the varnish and protects it from the weather, adding years to its life. It covers up marks and scratches—prevents checking and cracking—and sheds water like a duck's back.

Makes a "Wash" Last for Weeks

Mud and dust do not stick to Johnson's Prepared Wax. After a dirty, dusty trip just wipe off your car—it isn't necessary to wash it. Many people even wash the under side of their fenders because the mud comes off so easily.

Going to Sell Your Car?

If so, clean and polish it first with Johnson's Cleaner and Prepared Wax—it will sell quicker and you can get \$50.00 to \$100.00 more for it.

Johnson's Cleaner and Prepared Wax are invaluable for use around the house—for cleaning and polishing furniture, woodwork, floors—and in fact all wood, metal and enamel surfaces. Johnson's Cleaner will remove spots and stains that other cleaners won't touch.

For 10c we will send you trial cans of Johnson's Cleaner and Prepared Wax—enough for a good test.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. L3, Racine, Wis.

Since nearly all Motor Car manufacturers use or recommend exclusively

KELLOGG
Engine Driven
Tire Pump

YOU SHOULD HAVE YOUR DEALER INSTALL ONE ON YOUR CAR

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In the center of everything. Large, well lighted and comfortable rooms. Hot and cold running water in every room. Only hotel having direct Subway connection with all railroad stations and ferries. Roof garden. Club breakfast. Special luncheons. Rooms without bath \$1.50; with bath \$2.00 per day and up. FRANK KIMBLE, Manager.

STROMBERG Hangs Up Another Record!

29 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline

A New Stromberg did it on a Model 80 Overland carrying five passengers, a weight of 3930 pounds, in an official test observed by a representative of the A. A. A. On the mileage secured, this is equivalent to 56.9 ton miles per gallon. Mail coupon for proof of how the New Stromberg will cut YOUR gas bills and improve your car.

New STROMBERG Does it!

Stromberg Motor Dealer Co., Inc. 2-44, E. 25th St., Chicago.
Send facts about New Stromberg Carburetor.
Name of my car _____ Year _____
A. Address _____
City _____

MOTORISTS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 720)

satisfactory service obtained from the completed whole is as much an asset to him in the form of good will and foundation for future business, as is the proper purr of the exhaust or ability of the car to climb a certain hill ahead of all others.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

LUBRICATION OF BEARINGS

S. A. I.: "What attention do ball or roller bearings in front or rear wheels require?"

While bearings of this nature will run indefinitely without attention, it is a good idea to remove the wheels every five or ten thousand miles, clean out the bearings with kerosene, and repack with good, clean grease of the proper consistency.

SLACK IN SILENT CHAIN

H. N. K.: "The electric generator of my car is driven by a silent chain. There seems to be considerable looseness in this chain at present. How tight should such a chain be driven?"

A silent chain should be kept somewhat tighter than the roller chain of the bicycle type. There should be a slight sag at the center, but this should not be more than one-quarter or one-half inch at the most. A greater amount of looseness than this will produce a noise whenever the motor is run.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORD

K. D. P.: "Can you tell me what is the record for a Coast-to-Coast trip in any kind of a vehicle, outside of a railroad train, and some of the statistics concerning this trip?"

A stock pleasure car in the middle of May completed what will doubtless stand for some time as the transcontinental record. The run was made from Coast-to-Coast in 7 days 11 hours. The same driver sat at the wheel throughout the entire trip and the previous record was broken by somewhat over four days.

MOTORCYCLE MACHINE-GUNS

J. B. H.: "Has any form of machine-gun been invented for use in connection with the motorcycle for military purposes?"

The Government, working in conjunction with several of the leading motorcycle and machine-gun manufacturers, has devised a demountable machine-gun to be carried either on a side car or rear car of a motorcycle. This machine-gun is protected by a small armor shield and may be dismantled quickly for field use.

WEAR OF HIGH-SPEED MOTORS

S. M. T.: "I understand that many of the 1916 motors are designed to run at higher speeds than those found in the cars a few years ago. Does not high speed mean correspondingly increased wear?"

Not necessarily; the wear of high speed is caused by the increased bearing pressures which are in turn produced by the vibration and momentum of the piston and connecting rod when their direction of travel is constantly changed. The modern high-speed motor is constructed with much lighter pistons and connecting rods than was the case a few years ago, and consequently the bearing pressures are considerably lower, notwithstanding the high speed at which these motors are operated.

SPEED AND THE MIXTURE

L. T. N.: "I noticed that some of the devices advertised to produce more economical running of a car speak of the difference in mixture required for heavy and light loads. Does not the carburetor take care of this?"

The modern, well-designed carburetor looks after the mixture requirements of the average car in a wonderful manner. Some carburetors, however, are helped by the use of an auxiliary air arrangement which automatically permits the mixture to be made richer when the throttle is opened quickly for a rapid "pickup," or when a heavy hill is to be taken on high gear. These same devices serve to feed extra air into the mixture, and thus make it more lean, when the car has attained its speed and is running with only average load.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER

(50c the case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—Advt.)

Great Sales Crown Years of Goodness



GOODYEAR Cord Tires have sprung into sudden and almost universal appreciation.

The fact that they are used as standard equipment by the makers of the Franklin, the Packard Twin Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White and the Haynes Twelve has probably inspired investigation.

And investigation has invariably revealed that owners of the finest cars have been prompted to pay the higher price of Goodyear Cords, not alone from admiration for their added size, and definite air of smartness, but because of unmistakable advantages and luxuries.

First, is their great comfort. Second, their freedom from usual tire troubles. Third, is the economy resulting from longer tire life, and a saving of power.

These qualities are due to the great oversize of Goodyear Cord Tires and the extreme flexibility of Goodyear Cord construction.

We get flexibility by placing the cords loosely side by side, in diagonal layers, with no cross-weave to hinder their movement.

We add the elastic cushion of pure rubber, with which we surround each cord and each layer.

The tires yield freely when they strike road obstructions. They are protected from stone-bruise and blow-out. Their life is prolonged.

The oversize is very marked, and provides an increased cushion of air, which serves to emphasize the easy-riding and the other good qualities built into Goodyear Cord Tires.

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio



Double-thick All-Weather and Ribbed Treads, for rear and front wheels. The deep, sharp All-Weather grips resist skidding and give great traction. The Ribbed Tread assists easy steering.

No-Hook and Q. D. Clincher types, for gasoline and electric cars.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Spend Your Vacation at the Seashore

The ideal summer resort.

Enjoy the cool sea breezes; surf bathing; sailing on bay and ocean; boating, fishing, crabbing and many other amusements and recreations.

You may golf also at the leading resorts. And there are delightful automobile trips.

The New Jersey Coast offers such attractive and famous resorts as Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Beach Haven, Seaside Park, Spring Lake, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch and over thirty others.

Write Geo. W. Boyd, Passenger Traffic Manager, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy of the

"40 Beaches of New Jersey"



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THE DENVER TOURIST BUREAU, 732 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

which appears in the first and third issues each month will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

THERE are in the United States 3,250,000 people of Scandinavian birth. Sweden and Norway have sent to this country a larger proportion of immigrants than any other country in the world with the single exception of Ireland. Most of these immigrants in time become citizens of the most desirable type and have been potent factors in developing our great Northwest. Despite their citizenship they maintain close relations with the old countries by frequent visits, often bringing back relatives for the purpose of showing them the wonders of America. It is estimated that fully 30 per cent. of the inhabitants of both Norway and Sweden speak English, their ability being acquired at school or by temporary residence in America or other English-speaking countries or picked up while following the sea, for the Scandinavian people give to the world a large percentage of its sailors.

This condition of affairs has helped to create a demand for American articles and gives a most valid reason to our merchants for developing trade with these ideal countries. Despite this fact representatives of American business houses seldom if ever visit those lands. One American consul told me that in four years he had never had a call from a citizen of this country on a business mission. But American-made goods have been introduced because the inhabitants insisted upon having them. Our entire export business with Norway and Sweden drifted into the hands of middlemen located in Hamburg, London, Paris and Antwerp, while the neighboring countries of France, England, Germany and Belgium, owing to their nearness and their admirable steamship connections, controlled practically their whole export trade.

CHANGES MADE BY WAR

The European war has altered the export and the import trade of both of these countries. Profitable markets are cut off by blockade or by goods being declared contraband. Embargoes placed on raw materials by the belligerent nations have severely handicapped most of the manufacturing concerns that were dependent on those countries for supplies. Due to Norway and Sweden being adjacent to the war zone there was very naturally a heavy loss in many lines of trade. The price of exchange went soaring and for a time it seemed as if both of these tranquil, peaceful countries, although not at war, would in reality suffer as severely from a commercial standpoint as the nations engaged in combat. Conditions at one time became so grave that it seemed as if these two nations were on the verge of starvation, for they depend for much of their food upon the large meat and cereal producing countries across the seas. The prices of foodstuffs were much higher than in Germany, Austria, France or England.

PROSPERITY AT LAST

Then, as the proverbial silver lining to the dark cloud, came prosperity—a prosperity the like of which these two countries had never before experienced. As a direct result of submarine warfare the destruction of ships owned by the warring powers reduced materially the number of vessels engaged in the carrying trade. Ships owned by citizens of the Allied nations became scarce. German and Austrian vessels were interned in all overseas ports. Nearly one-half of the merchant fleet of the world was not available for general transportation of merchandise and the demand for vessels became so great that freight rates reached record figures early in 1915. Many ship owners cleared the original cost of their vessels in one trip. As a natural result of this condition ship yards became busy. The unprecedented demands for tonnage placed almost unlimited contracts with local contractors for new vessels at prices never before heard of. Great Britain and France

have given orders to Norwegian and Swedish plants for vessels aggregating 100,860 tons. According to the government estimate the ship-building industry is facing a long and prosperous era as the loss of tonnage due to the war will require 18 years to replace.

As a consequence there are to-day no idle people in either country. There is work in abundance with wages higher than ever before paid. Unable to trade with the belligerent nations, these two states very naturally turn toward us. There is a tremendous market there for American-made goods and supplies of all kinds and if our business men will take advantage of the opportunities now presented the trade thus acquired will last after the war and will result advantageously to all concerned.

HIGH BUSINESS IDEALS

The commercial morals of both Norway's and Sweden's merchants have always been of the very best. Their credits are good. They will pay cash on receipt of shipping documents or at most ask only 30 days' credit. The National City Bank of New York is contemplating opening a branch in each country to facilitate monetary transactions between them and the United States. Regular lines of steamships with weekly sailings ply between the United States and Norway and Sweden so that the shipping of goods for these countries is comparatively an easy matter, in comparison with the question of exporting to other lands. There are many tramp ships flying the flags of Norway and Sweden.

Both of these countries need coal. Despite the high freight rates on this necessity I know of one American coal company that has sold its product this year in Goteborg and Stockholm in large quantities. While these countries have small deposits of coal within their boundaries they cannot possibly, in view of the great amount of ship-building contracts on hand, supply more than a small percentage of what is required. In normal times Sweden alone took about 4,900,000 tons of coal annually. This year she will require close to 8,000,000 tons.

THINGS THAT ARE NEEDED

Bran, grains, barley, oats, flour, wool, sugar, petroleum, tobacco, ham, bacon, lard, dried fruits, canned fruits, vegetables, raisins, oranges, woolen goods, novelties, shoes, iron, steel, tools, machinery for metal and wood-working purposes, hardware, paints and varnish are urgently needed.

Our trade with Scandinavia should be developed along reciprocal lines inasmuch as the countries composing it produce much which we could readily use. Their sardines are famous. They have had a wonderful yield of cod liver oil. Their fish and fish products are of the best grade. Their vast forests produce enormous quantities of wood pulp. Their sulphur mines are extensive. They have a wonderful iron ore. Their calcium carbide is the best known. They export more matches than any other country.

Now is the time to send representatives to Sweden and Norway, to thoroughly study the situation and to prepare for the permanent control of these markets. American merchants seeking agents abroad, and especially for representatives in Germany, Austria and Russia, might do well to consider Swedish and Norwegian firms in this respect, for the reason that there can be no national prejudice which will enter into the situation.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

From Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, established in 1855, is the oldest and best of its class of journals in the United States, perhaps in the world. It costs \$5.00 per annum, and is worth it.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"




LONG ISLAND
White Sandy Beaches
Fine Surf Bathing

THE first choice of "those who know" for summer enjoyment.

Directly on the ocean and cooled by the summer south winds it offers the keen enjoyment of an ocean voyage without the discomforts.

When making your summer arrangements why not consider Long Island and its 500 miles of beaches.

Send ten cents for beautifully illustrated book, addressing the
Gen'l Pass' Agent,
Long Island R. R.,
Pennsylvania
Station, New York



The BILTMORE
43rd and 44th Streets and Madison Avenue

The center of social life at
TEA TIME

Ideally convenient for
suburban dwellers



1,000 Island House Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N.Y.
In the Heart of the Thousand Islands

In the most enchanting spot in all America, where nature's charms are rarest, all the delights of modern civilization are added in the 1,000 Island House. No hotel of the Metropolis provides greater living facilities of such luxurious comfort—real HOME comfort—as does this palatial Summer retreat. An amusement for every hour, or quiet, complete rest, is the choice of every guest. All Drinking Water Used in the House is Filtered. Send two 2-cent stamps for Illustrated Booklet.

O. G. STAPLES, Prop. WILLIAM WARBURTON, Mgr.

BANKING BY MAIL
AT 4% INTEREST

YOU can open a Savings Account at 4% compound interest with us no matter where you live. Our system of receiving deposits by mail brings this strong bank right to your door.

Write for free booklet "L".

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$7,000,000.00
ASSETS OVER FIFTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

ALASKA

Summer Round Trips \$86, \$100 and \$110, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write J. H. BROWN, U. S. A. Alaska Steamship Co., 161 Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

THE SOUTH'S PART IN BUILDING THE NATION

THE leading place in the first 75 years of the United States belongs to the South. American histories have not always been generous enough to stress this fact, nor have the people of the South been as careful to preserve their history and to magnify the claims of their section as have the peo-



MISS MILDRED LEWIS RUTHERFORD
Of Athens, Ga., the gifted Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

ple of the North. An ardent advocate of the South's place in history-making is Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Rutherford, who deplores the fact that children in the South learn their history almost entirely from text-books written from the Northern standpoint, takes every possible opportunity to bring out the immense contribution the South has made to our development. It goes without saying that the South played its biggest part prior to the Civil War. Before 1860 the country had fifteen Presidents, eleven of whom were Southern men. John Fiske, the New England historian whom Miss Rutherford speaks of as "so unjust in many ways to the South," nevertheless says that the five men who shaped the American nation were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Hamilton, all but the last-named being from the South. The following impressive list of Southern men and their achievements is given by Miss Rutherford:

The Father of the Constitution—Madison.
The Father of his Country—Washington.
The Father of the Declaration—Jefferson.
The Father of States Rights—Patrick Henry.
The Bayard of the Revolution—John Laurens.
The Great Expounder of the Constitution—John Marshall.
The Supreme Political Thinker of the Age—George Mason.
The Great Pacifist—Henry Clay.
The Great Nullifier—John C. Calhoun.
The Pathfinder of the Ocean—Matthew Maury.

The names of Laurens, Mason and Maury may not be very familiar to the average person, but the constructive statesmanship of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and the interpretation of the Constitution in the decisions of Marshall of Virginia and Taney of Maryland, for 60 years at the head of the Supreme Court, cannot be excelled in the history of any nation. Five-eighths of the men who fought in the Revolution were from the Southern colonies, while in the Mexican War two-thirds were from the Southern States. It was Thomas Jefferson who added the Louisiana Purchase to our territory; James Monroe, another Southern President, who bought Florida and announced the famous doctrine that has kept the Americas for Americans; Cyrus McCormick of Virginia who invented the reaping machine; James Gatling of North Carolina who invented the gatling gun, and Francis Scott

(Continued on page 729)



The Dish That Belongs to June

Puffed Wheat and Rice—the bubble grains—seem to belong to summer. They are light and airy, dainty and inviting.

Summer brings flower-decked breakfast tables, and Puffed Grains seem to fit there. Summer brings berries, and Puffed Grains mixed with them make them doubly delightful.

Summer brings dairy suppers. And these airy tit-bits, flaky, toasted and crisp, are the morsels to float in milk.

Playtime Bonbons Mealtime Foods

These are both foods and confections. Keep a package of them salted, or doused with melted butter, for the children to carry at play.

Use them in place of nut meats, in candy making, on a frosted cake, or as garnish for ice cream.

Almost every hour of the day, from breakfast to bedtime, brings some use for Puffed Grains. People consume, at this time of the year, a million packages weekly.

Puffed Wheat	Except	12c
Puffed Rice	in	
	Far	15c
	West	
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—15c		

Consider Puffed Grains, above all else, as scientific foods. They are Prof. Anderson's invention. Every food cell is exploded. Every granule is made digestible. Every atom feeds.

They are not mere tit-bits—not mere palate-pleasers. They are made to make whole grains wholly digestible. They are made to avoid any tax on the stomach.

Why serve these grains in a lesser form, when everyone prefers them puffed? And why serve only one of them when there are three of these perfect dainties?

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1319)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Reasons for Our Record

Sometimes we are asked how the record of this House is possible—thirty-four years without a loss to any investor. The reasons, in brief, are these: the care with which we select and purchase bond issues, the safeguards with which we surround them, and the vigilant watchfulness with which we protect our clients' interests.

We offer you safe first mortgage serial real estate bonds yielding $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% .

Write for Circular No. F-602.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1880
150 BROADWAY
CHICAGO 1 NEW YORK
DETROIT-MINNEAPOLIS

Some Investment Suggestions

which are timely and particularly appropriate in view of present market conditions will be given those who call at our office or communicate with us in writing.

To illustrate the diversified character of the securities we handle we invite requests for our latest Weekly Offering Sheet No. J-178, which contains a substantial list of high grade securities.

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities

62 Cedar Street, New York

Chicago Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Buffalo London

Stocks and Bonds

ON THE
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Write for Booklet A. 2, "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains thoroughly the method by which you may purchase Stocks or Bonds in any amount—from one share or bond up, by making a small first payment and the balance in convenient monthly installments.

Booklet A. 2 sent upon request

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

42 Broadway, New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange

\$100 Bonds

We own and offer attractive \$200 Bonds—in variety, government, railroad, industrial and public utility issues.

Send for Booklet C-4, "100 Bonds"

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

VALUABLE FOR INVESTORS

If you are an investor, large or small, you should read

THE 400 BONDS

Analyzes market conditions, gives details of bond offerings, investment opportunities, etc. Articles written in non-technical style, understandable alike to beginner and seasoned investor.

A COPY IN YOURS WITHOUT COST

Write today—Dept. 62—THE \$100 BOND NEWS
10 Pine Street New York City

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



NEW YORK'S PATRIOTIC FINANCIERS

In the recent great preparedness parade in New York, the financial world was strongly represented. Among the prominent paraders were the above well-known officials of leading trust companies. Left to right, top group: B. L. Allen, vice-president Columbia Trust Company; Samuel Sloan, vice-president Farmers Loan and Trust Company; A. K. Wood, president Franklin Trust Company; F. L. Eldridge, vice-president Empire Trust Company. Lower group: Charles M. Van Kleeck, secretary Fulton Trust Company; Owen Ward, second vice-president Lincoln Trust Company; Samuel S. Conover, president Fidelity Trust Company, and T. Stallknecht, vice-president Lawyers Title and Trust Company.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

WHENEVER any particular line of business succeeds, promoters promptly appear with an attractive prospectus of a new concern of the same kind, the stock of which they offer for sale on promises of alluring profits. If the oil business is profitable, new oil companies spring up. If fortunes are made in copper, silver or gold mines, or in the manufacture of automobiles, rubber tires, or in real estate, or in the manufacture of any specialty, promoters promptly organize companies of a similar character and devise schemes to coax the golden stream out from the pockets of the credulous.

Nor are these always sharpers. Not infrequently those who have been connected with some unusually successful enterprise, perhaps in a minor way, or perhaps in an important capacity, conceive the idea that they can do as well as any one else and that if they had the necessary capital they could prove it. Accordingly they organize a company, set forth the prospects in glittering terms, sincerely believing all that they say, and invite public subscriptions to the stock of the new corporations. Nine times out of ten these prove unsuccessful because those who have already occupied the field and established their business are bound to meet any new competitor and to do their best to make his competition impossible. A book has been published containing a list of corporations that have been established and that have gone out of business. It embraces the names of thousands of oil, mining, plantation, real estate and similar concerns—all complete failures. During the past few years I have had many requests from

my readers for advice regarding the purchase of stock in the United Five and Ten Cent Stores concern. This kind of business has proved profitable to other large institutions and the new concern was organized as a vigorous competitor with stores in a large number of cities, but it lately went into the hands of receivers with large liabilities, limited assets and more than 600 creditors, and later its property was sold at auction by the court.

A few years ago there was a craze for organizing new insurance companies, both life and fire, and the public was led to believe that the profits of these companies were so enormous that an investment in shares of the new companies looked tempting. But what has become of these new concerns? I have often advised my readers against furnishing capital for other people to speculate with. That is what they are doing when they purchase the shares of new companies, because the funds they contribute are appropriated for the creation of a new business.

Careful investors buy the shares of stocks that have already been established and that have shown their earning power by the dividends they pay. Why not follow the example of the successful rather than of the unsuccessful?

E., Bartlesville, Okla., and M., Cleveland, O.: Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. has yet to prove its dividend earning capacity. I prefer the well-established dividend payers whose records show that dividends were earned and can be earned.

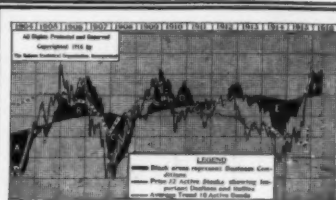
K., Cleveland, Ohio: Wheeling & Lake Erie is in receivers' hands and subject to foreclosure sale. It is liable to reorganization and the stock to assignment. If you buy, you should do so with the assessment in view.

M., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Submarine Corporation. It is claimed, has a large and profitable business. It has disbursed two quarterly dividends, at the rate of \$1 per share per annum, but is not yet a seasoned dividend payer.

G., Hershey, Pa.: C. & O.'s net income has shown a considerable increase, but the directors apparently think it would be better not to hasten resumption of dividends. Bought on reactions, the stock is a good speculation.

C., Butte, Mont.: I have carefully read the literature sent you by the Uncle Sam Oil Company. I fail to find in it any indication that the company, though it has been in existence for years, has valuable producing wells. The circulars are simply

(Continued on page 727)



Foreign Securities

Are they yet a purchase? What countries offer the most attractive opportunity for the investor?

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

For particulars—which will be sent gratis—address Dept. L-20 of the

Babson Statistical Organization

Statistical Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of its Character in the World.

United Motors

versus

General Motors

United Motors has just been formed as a holding corporation to control the securities of five of the more important accessory manufacturers of the United States.

A comparison of United Motors with General Motors seems most logical, in that one controls five of the country's leading automobile manufacturers, while the other controls five of the leading accessory manufacturers.

It wasn't so long ago when General Motors occupied about the same relative position as United Motors. Then General Motors was selling near the present price of United Motors. Those who bought General Motors Common in 1914 around \$100 now have stock that is worth around \$450 a share. This demonstrates the market-profit possibilities of United Motors if bought around \$70.

Our free special report covering United Motors will be sent upon request. Ask for 16-D, including booklet explaining.

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & Co.
Investment Securities
(Established 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

INSTALMENT INVESTMENT

Consider how compound interest makes money grow. Our plan is full of valuable knowledge—it will prove most serviceable to you.

Write for our booklet No. 2 showing how the interest increases your capital.

TEFFT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

11 Pine Street New York City

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over \$1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure made. Write for booklet describing methods, and list of loans from \$200 to \$10,000.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.

24 State Nat. Bank Bldg. Oklahoma City, Okla.

BONDS Accepted by Government 5 1/2%

We offer you the same bonds the Gov't accepts as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. Instead of the Postal Bank's 2% you get 4% to 5 1/2% free from income tax. Keep your savings safe. Write for Booklet E, "Bonds of Our Country"—FREE.

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

For 26 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & Co. Lawrence Kans.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Our Booklet on the

Motor Stocks

—will be of valuable assistance to you in making profitable purchases in this class of securities.

RIGHT NOW—practically all the Motor Companies are doing a record breaking business. They are increasing their facilities for manufacture in 1917.

This condition is bound to be reflected in dividends and higher prices for the securities of these companies.

Ask for Booklet L.L. 4
Sent FREE on request.

L.R. LATROBE & Co.
111 Broadway New York

We Consider The Harris Brothers Co. Common Stock

A decidedly attractive security possessing every possibility of enhancement.

Harris Brothers Company is one of the country's big mail order houses, doing business successfully for 23 years. Net income for 1915 was \$220,570.44. Total sales \$3,841,595 for same period.

Our Special Circular

Free on Request

WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

8% First Mortgages

SAFETY Doubly Assured

by conservative Bank recommendations and MILLER-SERVICE. Invest your money as savings banks and insurance companies invest theirs.

MILLER-SERVICE

safeguards each first mortgage by every possible defensive protection, including remittance of interest on the very day due; payment of taxes; renewal of the insurance policies before maturity. All titles fully and cautiously examined and all papers executed by best legal counsel.

Our comprehensive knowledge of local conditions, combined with long, successful, conservative banking experience, secures maximum returns while practically eliminating risk.

G. L. MILLER & CO., Inc., 5 Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Miami, Fla.

This week
read the article on
Roosevelt by
Julian Street.
It has an unusual interest at
just this time. It
is in the June 10th
issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 726)

forecasts of what will happen when a lot of wells shall have been drilled. The company's "half and half dividend allotment" plan strikes me as a strange expedient. In accusing LESLIE'S WEEKLY and the Chicago Tribune of entering into a conspiracy with other prominent journals to injure the Uncle Sam Company, the president of the company utters an untruth. LESLIE'S has sought to tell the truth about the company. If the company's land holdings were productive of oil, nothing could keep it from being a success.

G., Reading, Ohio: Hupp Motor is a reliable company, and if the value of its stock has not been discounted in the general upward trend of motor stocks, it should prove a fair speculative investment.

C., Brooklyn, N. Y.: The National Rubber Co. has been widely advertised, but its prospectus makes too glowing statements. The company has much competition and it has not yet demonstrated ability to earn dividends.

W., San Antonio, Texas: Read carefully "Free Booklets for Investors," at the end of my department, for addresses of brokers who send out booklets of information. I do not myself handle these publications.

K., Cincinnati, Ohio: Goodrich Rubber Company is making much money, and the stock, with its present low yield, would not sell so high but for expectations of increased dividends. Only insiders, however, know when or whether this increase will take place.

W., Springfield, Mass.: It is impossible to foresee the price at which Southern Railway common will sell this summer. The road's business has lately greatly improved and dividends are being forecasted on the preferred, which is a better speculation than the common.

H., Louisville, Ky.: If you could dispose of your U. S. L. & H. stock at recent prices, you would realize about \$480. This sum could be invested in dividend-paying stocks which would yield a larger return than U. S. L. & H. is likely to for some time, unless the company's condition should improve.

B., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Barnett Oil & Gas Company's capital stock is \$2,500,000, par \$1.00. The company has extensive properties in West Virginia. It paid an initial dividend of 20 per cent. in April, last. The stock sells at nearly \$4. Its future value depends on how frequently the dividend is repeated. At present it is a speculation.

N., Two Harbors, Minn.: The officers of the American International Corporation are F. A. Vanderlip, chairman of the board; C. A. Stone, president; W. B. Straight, Robert F. Herrick, George A. Baldwin, and Philip W. Henry, vice-presidents; R. P. Tinsley, secretary and treasurer. The company's office is at 120 Broadway, New York.

M., Richmond, Ind.: Nobody can foresee what advance Erie common will make in the next 6 months. I like C. C. C. & St. L. better around \$30. Pennsylvania is some distance below your purchase price, but it is a dividend payer and I would not sell it to buy Erie, which is still a long-pull speculation. It is possible that brokers are making a market for Erie to enable foreign holders to unload to advantage under governmental pressure.

H., Glenover Station, Pa.: 1. Chicago & Great Western is earning about 4 per cent. on its preferred, with prospects of doing better if the railroads are given fair play. Two dividends of 1 per cent. each have been declared on the preferred in recent months. The preferred is a fair speculation, but the common is a long pull. 2. United Motors is a new organization made up of some of the most profitable motor accessories concerns. Its stock seems to be in demand at advancing prices and promises to get into the investment class. 3. Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. has started with quite a flourish, but its dividend-paying capacity is yet to be proved. The Couden Co. and Couden Oil & Gas Co. are highly capitalized but are dividend payers and their stocks are fair speculations.

C., Chicago, Ill.: 1. If you have grievances against members of the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade, present your charges to the presidents of those bodies. They will have the matters investigated. 2. Chemical stocks have risen to such high figures that their speculative possibilities seem to have been discounted. This is true of Grasselli selling at \$260, which paid handsome dividends last year. These companies have been greatly helped by the war, but it cannot last always. 3. American International Corporation's stock, which was subscribed for at par, has not been fully paid up as yet and has not been offered regularly to the public. There have been, however, dealings on the Curb in the temporary receipts representing payments already made on the stock. 4. Standard Oil stocks are among the best industrial investments. Ohio Oil's big yield and its possibilities make it just now attractive and I think well of S. O. of California.

June 1, 1916. JASPER.

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, who desire to and secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

(Continued on page 728)

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR

The Best Safety



The Gem is a wonder worker
which wins its way everywhere
because of its worth

The Gem Damaskeene Razor outfit includes razor complete with 7 Gem Damaskeene Blades, shaving and stropping handles all in handsome leather case

\$100

ALL
LEADING
DEALERS

Gem Cutlery Co. Inc. New York

Canadian Branch, 501 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal

FACTORY to RIDER

Saves you big money. Buy direct and save \$10 to \$20 on a bicycle.
RANGER BICYCLES in 84 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. Other reliable models, \$11.95 up.
WE DELIVER FREE to you on approval and 30 days trial and riding boot. Our big **FREE** catalog shows everything new in bicycles and sundries. A cyclopedia of information which every person should have. Write for it.
TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at half usual prices. A few good second hand bicycles taken in trade \$5 to \$8 to clear.
Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you write and learn our wonderful new offers, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything. Write now.
MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. C-174 CHICAGO

AGENTS \$40 A WEEK

R. M. King Made \$45 in 6 Days

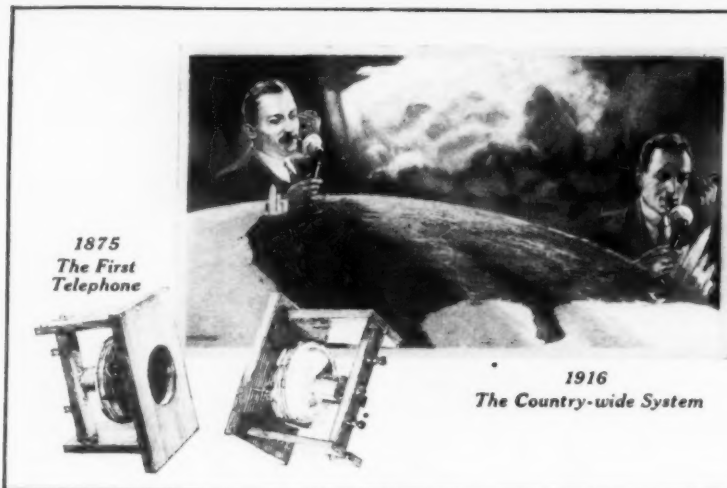


15 IN ONE
Forged steel. Patented. Low priced. Sells to auto owners, farmers, mechanics in the shops and the home. Not sold in stores. No competition. Sales easy. Big profits. Ten-inch sample to workers. Write at once.
THOMAS TOOL CO., 3214 East St., Dayton, Ohio

Your dealer knows
Since 1881 **Faultless** Pajamas & Night Shirts
give maximum comfort and value
E. Rosenfeld, 100 B'way and New York

5¢ A DAY BUYS A GIBSON
Terms as low as \$1.00 down—\$1.50 per month. Mandolin or guitar sent on approval. The wonderful new Gibson violin construction has set the whole Mandolin and Guitar world talking. Get our new Free Book—112 pages—112 illustrations, a valuable fund of information for player and teacher. Also Free treatise on—How to Practice.
Exclusive Features That Make Every Gibson Matchless: Stradivarius arching—scientific graduation from thickness at center to thickness at rim securing strength, sensitivity, free vibration. Tilted neck, high bridge and extension string holder increase the string pressure, vibrate a larger sounding-board securing bigger tone. Reinforced, non-warpable work—elevated guard plate or finger rest—easy action—adjustable string bearing at bridge overcoming sharpening of heavier strings in upper positions.
Make \$1800 to \$5000 or More a Year Teaching and Selling the Gibson
Become a teacher. Splendid opportunity for either sex in every locality for private and class instruction and sale of Gibsons.
Gibson Mandolin Guitar Company
220 Harrison St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gentlemen—Without obligation, send me free book complete catalog, free treatise, also information about instrument checked below:
☐ Mandolin ☐ Mando-bass ☐ Mando-cello ☐ Guitar ☐ Harp-guitar
Do Business on Our Capital. If a teacher become our agent, please send us the profits. We pay the advertising. You pay for goods—how much, return goods not sold.
Still Hand. Catalog and Shipment list free.
Fill in Coupon Now.
Name _____ Address _____
GIBSON MANDOLIN GUITAR CO., 206 Harrison Court, Kalamazoo, Mich.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Forty-one Years of Telephone Progress

The faint musical sound of a plucked spring was electrically carried from one room to another and recognized on June 2, 1875. That sound was the birth-cry of the telephone.

The original instrument—the very first telephone in the world—is shown in the picture above.

From this now-historic instrument has been developed an art of profound importance in the world's civilization.

At this anniversary time, the Bell System looks back on forty-one years of scientific achievement and economic progress, and gives this account of its stewardship:

It has provided a system of communication adequate to public needs and sufficiently in advance of existing conditions to meet all private demands or national emergencies.

It has made the telephone the most economical servant of the people for social and commercial intercourse.

It has organized an operating staff loyal to public interests and ideals; and by its policy of service it has won the appreciation and good will of the people.

With these things in mind, the Bell System looks forward with confidence to a future of greater opportunity and greater achievement.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service

This Editor Had a Corn A Curious Incident



Blue-jay
Ends Corns

15 and 25 cents
At Druggists

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago and New York
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Also Blue-jay
Union Plasters

A magazine editor at one time refused the Blue-jay ads. He said that nothing could end corns as gently and as quickly as we claimed.

But he went south to play golf. Loose golf shoes brought a corn. He thought of Blue-jay, and one night applied it.

The corn never pained again. In two days it disappeared. The next day he wrote his office to insert the Blue-jay ads.

So with you. If you have a corn it proves that you are skeptical. But soon or late you are going to find out Blue-jay, as millions have already.

Then your corns will go. And never again will you let a corn pain twice. Why not try it now?

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 727)

A list of 7 per cent. farm mortgages in amounts from \$300 to \$10,000, will be supplied by Aurelius Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., on application.

A useful free booklet, containing expert opinions on 27 stocks in which attractive opportunities for trading may be found, both from an investment and a speculative standpoint—has been issued by J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York. Send to Mr. Howell for his "Questions and Answers."

High legal rates of interest make it feasible in certain sections of the United States to obtain 8 per cent. on mortgage loans. G. I. Miller & Co., 5 Bank & Trust Company Bldg. Miami, Fla., have been for years dealing in 8 per cent. mortgages, and they invite correspondence from persons desirous of increasing their incomes.

Good public utility bonds have continued to win their way because they pay well. The reasons are disclosed in a booklet "Why to Buy Public Utility Bonds," compiled by Liggett, Hitchborn & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, and 105 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. It will be forwarded gratis to those who apply for it, and will repay perusal.

Conservative investors who seek to avoid the perplexities of the income tax are putting the main part of their surplus into municipal bonds. Bonds of this kind bearing 5 to 6 per cent. interest, as well as Canadian Government bonds, are offered by the Continental Trust Co., 246 Fourth Avenue, Dept. 8, Pittsburgh, Pa. The company will gladly, on application, supply a list of its offers.

No investment is safer than one properly protected by valuable real estate. The 6 per cent. Secured Certificates furnished by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, are based on high-grade real property and guaranteed by the company's assets of two and one-half millions. Investors desiring to diversify their commitments, and to receive more than savings bank interest, should write to the company for full information.

A record of having done business for 34 years without loss to any investor entitles a security-dealing firm to high consideration. This is the honor accorded to S. W. Straus & Co., bond bankers, 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. The house offers first mortgage real estate bonds whose soundness and safety it guarantees, and whose yield is 5½ to 6 per cent. Free circular No. F-602 explaining matters fully will be sent by Straus & Co. to any address on request.

Financiers generally believe that the gilt-edged railroad securities which have been so long neglected are bound to have their day in the stock market. A timely booklet, "Will the Railroads Come Back?" written by Lockwood Barr, and issued by Jas. H. Oliphant & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, sets forth the big earnings of the leading roads, their dividend records, their strong financial position and their market possibilities. Every investor should read it. Write to Oliphant & Company for it.

The stocks of flourishing public utility companies are now finding a wide market because of their popular favor and the generous dividends, sometimes reaching 8 per cent. Williams, Trub & Coleman, investment securities, 60 Wall St., New York, are distributing public utility pdf stocks yielding 5 to 8 per cent., with common stocks that have speculative possibilities. An account of these securities is given in the firm's Current Letter, a copy of which any one may have free by writing for it.

Much is heard nowadays about "Byllesby management" in connection with certain prominent enterprises in the West and South. These enterprises are public utility companies serving over 325,000 customers and are under the financial, engineering and commercial management of H. M. Byllesby & Co., 204 South St., Chicago. Byllesby Bonds, stocks and notes of these companies yielding good returns may be obtained of Byllesby & Co., who will mail descriptive literature to any of Leslie's readers without charge.

The mail order houses are having phenomenal prosperity and for this reason their stocks are being more eagerly sought than ever. The common stock of a prominent concern of this kind, Harris Co., Company in Chicago, has advanced 23 per cent. and with sales aggregating nearly \$4,000,000 last year, is recommended by Webb, Levett & Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York, as a desirable investment with speculative possibilities. Send to Webb, Levett & Company for their special circular giving full particulars.

Anxious investors would have far less cause to worry if they were thoroughly posted on the trend of the security market, and knew just when to dispose of their holdings. To acquire ability to do this one needs to consider specific facts and to take expert advice. The Babson Statistical Organization, Statistical Block, Wellesley Hills, Mass., the largest organization of its character in the United States, has conceived a definite policy based on fundamental statistics and will send particulars free to whoever will write to Dept. L-18, of the organization.

In certain industrial lines, enormous advantages have accrued from war orders and returning conditions of prosperity. This has been decidedly helpful to the industrialists representing these interests. The rubber stocks particularly have brought rich rewards to their holders. Investors will find facts and conclusions of value in a special analysis of the business and prospects of the U. S. Rubber Co. prepared by John Muir & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange and specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. My readers can get this useful information free by sending to Muir & Co. for circular 4.

The successful investor is the one who does not buy on impulse or tips, but only after patiently studying financial conditions. Conservative capitalists have been attracted of late to farm mortgages as safe investments. The assets of the big insurance companies consist largely of this kind of interest-bearing issues. But it is possible for any one with as small a capital as \$100 to invest in a farm mortgage paying from 5 to 6 per cent. Opportunity to do this is offered by the American Trust Co. of St. Louis, which has sold \$30,000,000 of farm mortgages to satisfied clients. By reading the company's interesting and instructive book, "Farm Mortgages," one can learn all about the advantages of this form of security. A copy may be obtained by any investor who will apply for Book 114 to Investment Department, American Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Savings bank depositors who are not content with 4 per cent. and who have no time or facilities for making investments themselves will do well to take the advice of experienced dealers. The long-established bond banking house of N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, includes in its latest offerings notes and bonds yielding 4.00 to 6 per cent. Among them are Pacific Light & Power Corporation, Coll Trust 6's 1917, sold to yield about 4.90, and United Light & Railways Co. 6's, 1920, to yield about 5.62. Bonds, San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation first and refd. 6's, 1950, to yield about 5.87; American Public Service Co., first lien 6's, 1942, to yield about 5.93 per cent., and Arkansas Water Co. first 6's, 1950, to yield about 6 per cent. Upon request, Halsey & Co. will mail free circular L-45 giving all the particulars.

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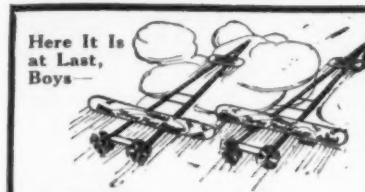
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IDEAL IMPROVED THREE-FOOT RACER

is not a flimsy toy, but a wonderfully interesting real miniature flying machine, embodying the first principles of aeroplane designing. It affords delightful, fascinating and instructive outdoor sport. Beautiful in appearance, substantially made of tested materials, it measures three feet from tip to propellers.



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THE SOUTH'S PART IN BUILDING THE NATION

(Continued from page 725)

Key of Maryland who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner."

The South has a history of which to be proud. Impoverished at the close of the War between the States, further embittered by the blunders of the North in the period of reconstruction, and her progress checked, a new generation has arisen in the South without sectional jealousy and thoroughly alive to industrial possibilities. The North and South were merged again in the Spanish-American War eighteen years ago when the Southern boy put on the uniform of blue, when in proportion to population more volunteers went from the South than from the North, and when the names of Lee, Schley, Wheeler and Hobson from the South were placed beside that of Dewey from the North.

The material resources of the South are appreciated to-day as never before in our history. Three-fourths of all the cotton in the world is raised in the South, which receives from Europe \$600,000,000 annually just for cotton. Three-fourths of all the sulphur mined in the world comes from the South. Three-fourths of our coal and seven-eighths of our forest area is in the South. Texas oil wells produce annually 85,000,000 barrels of oil, the largest sawmill in the United States is in Arkansas, and the largest fertilizer plant in the world is in Charleston. The South claims, too, that Tennessee's coal excels that of Pennsylvania, that Georgia's marble is better than Vermont's, that the South's corn equals that of Iowa, her wheat that of Illinois, her oats that of Ohio, her apples those of the East, and that the Georgia peach is the best in the world.

Proud of the leading part which was hers in establishing the principles upon which this country was founded, and of guiding its destinies for the first three-quarters of a century, the South has emerged from the eclipse following the War between the States, and under new and resourceful leadership is prepared to make the best use of her immense natural resources and to enter what Miss Rutherford describes as the last period of her history—"the triumphant South."

REMEMBRANCE

"Every time you see a pretty girl you forget that you are married," his better-half complained bitterly.

"On the other hand, my dear," he replied sadly, "nothing brings home to me the fact with so much force."

After which the war in Europe seemed a pretty tame affair.—*Judge*.

NEW YORK'S GOOD SHOWS

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY
SAFELY TAKE YOUR WIFE OR SISTER

Astor	The Cohan Revue	Giant cast in year's premier revue
Belasco	The Boomerang	Comedy triumph of the season
Candler	Justice	Somber but interesting production of Galeworthy's play of prison life
Casino	The Blue Paradise	Cecil Lean in Viennese operetta
Cohan's	Pom Pom	Mitzi Hajos in bright musical comedy
Eltinge	Fair and Warmer	The season's best farce
Gaiety	Erstwhile Susan	Mrs. Fiske in amusing comedy of the Pennsylvania Dutch
Harris	Hit the Trail Holiday	Cohanesque comedy with Fred Niblo
Hippodrome	Hip-Hip Hoorsy!	Biggest variety show in the world
Hudson	The Cinderella Man	Pleasing little comedy-romance by E. C. Carpenter
Longacre	The Great Lover	Leo Dietrichstein in successful comedy
Lyric	Katinka	Musical comedy by the composers of "High Jinks"
Princess	Very Good Eddie	Scintillating musical comedy
Republic	Common Clay	Harvard prize play with Jane Cowl and John Mason
Rialto	First-class motion pictures	



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(Achras Sapota)

The gum from Nature's Gardens

To most people chewing gum is a mystery. They may know that different chewing gums are made of different ingredients. But that is about all.

There's no mystery about your Sterling Gum. As makers we're glad to tell you its ingredients. Their photographs we show above. The natural sap of the Sapota Tree gives Sterling Gum its velvety body. The other ingredients are the flavors and sweetening. Each is a natural product of some tree or plant.

Combined they make your Sterling Gum "the gum from Nature's Gardens." Pure, delicious—made in the sunny Sterling Kitchens where clean white gloves cover the hands of every worker.

These 7 points of excellence make Sterling
a better chewing gum:

- Point 1—Crowded with flavor
- Point 2—Velvety body—NO GRIT
- Point 3—Crumble-proof
- Point 4—Sterling purity
- Point 5—From a daylight factory
- Point 6—Untouched by hands
- Point 7—What?

PEPPERMINT IN RED WRAPPER
CINNAMON IN BLUE WRAPPER

The STERLING GUM CO., Inc., New York
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any unpleasant
cigaretty after-
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Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10¢; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a carton for \$1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

are worthy of your *quick* attention because they not only overcome every objection to cigarettes you may ever have had, but afford the keenest enjoyment that is as real as *it is new* to the most exacting smokers!

For instance:

Camel cigarettes will not bite your tongue or parch your throat; they leave no unpleasant cigarette after-taste, no unpleasant cigarette odor; they have a delightful mellow-mild-body, permitting you to smoke as many as you like, yet assuring that *desirable cigarette satisfaction* without any comeback! And Camels are as refreshing as they are different!

Put a Camel cigarette in your mouth and light up. You'll get the spirit of that smooth, novel flavor, of the expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos in the first few puffs! And, as you smoke more and more Camels their enticing taste will so meet your cigarette desires that you will realize their superiority.

Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Once you have a *personal* acquaintance with Camels, you'll not be surprised that smokers do not look for premiums or coupons. You'll understand, too, that the value *is in the cigarettes*, which meet every test you care to make.

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